

Billion dollar narcotics business
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Preparing for Exprovision
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SECOND EDITION



Budding young street artists practise their craft in the capital's Ben Yehuda mall yesterday.
(P. Tikinter/Media)

Shamir pledge on probe secrecy disappoints U.S.

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Correspondent and Staff

Prime Minister Shamir yesterday promised that the testimony of three key witnesses in the Pollard affair would not be turned over to the U.S. — provoking an immediate expression of disappointment from the American administration.

Justice Department sources in Washington said it had been made clear to Israel that the U.S. was interested in receiving all material on the affair.

Shamir gave the promise in a letter to MK David Liba'i, the lawyer representing Irit Erb, Yosef Yagur and Dan Ravid. The three have refused to testify before the Rotenstreich-Tsur panel investigat-

ing the affair, saying their testimony could incriminate them in the U.S.

The three convicted convicted spy Jonathan Pollard's espionage activities in the U.S.

They were quoted yesterday as saying they now thought they could testify before the Rotenstreich-Tsur panel.

Government officials said last night that Shamir's promise would allow the panel to continue its work, which had been held up over the testimony issue.

Meanwhile, two leading members of the Knesset subcommittee that is also probing the Pollard affair sharply denied a report that their panel would find top politicians guilty of gross mismanagement.

Subcommittee chairman Abba Eban (Alignment) and MK Ehud Olmert were responding to a report

on last night's *Mabat* television news.

According to *Mabat*, the Knesset unit is likely to find the country's political leaders guilty of mismanagement both in recruiting and operating Pollard and in dealing with the affair after it came to light.

Mabat said that civil servants appearing before the subcommittee had contradicted the politicians, making the establishment of a judicial commission of inquiry inevitable. It would be the only way of getting to the truth.

But Eban told *The Jerusalem Post*: "So far, there has been nothing whatsoever in the work of our subcommittee to give me the slightest impression that the only way of getting at the truth would be to establish a judicial commission of inquiry."

"There was not one single shred of

truth in the television report. We have spent our time exclusively on hearing the testimony of the civil servants and the cabinet ministers, and we have not spent so much as five minutes on evaluating that testimony."

Olmert told *The Post*: "It is absolutely untrue that the various people who testified have been trying to shift the blame onto each other, or that there are sharp contradictions between what the political echelon is saying and what the civil servants are telling us."

"I entirely disagree with the report which Israel Television picked up, supposedly from anonymous sources. It is premature to make any judgement at all."

The Likud MK said that he very (Continued on Back Page)

Direct flights to Israel in return for U.S. economic concessions

Talks in Moscow on emigration deal

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A deal that could lead to direct flights to Israel for thousands of Soviet Jews and U.S. economic concessions to the Soviet Union is being discussed in Moscow, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

The three-stage process, it is said, will include the U.S. waiving the Jackson-Vanik amendment in exchange for direct flights for all refuseniks in the Soviet Union, and waiving the Stevenson amendment, which denies American financial credit to the USSR, in exchange for free Jewish emigration. This is being discussed in Moscow by two prominent Jewish leaders and high-ranking Kremlin officials.

One indication of how seriously Jerusalem is suddenly taking the possibility of large-scale Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union is that the Jewish Agency and the Absorption Ministry have agreed on a \$250m. absorption policy based on the assumption that as many as 10,000 Soviet Jewish immigrants could arrive this year.

At the Moscow discussions are Canadian tycoon Edgar Bronfman, chairman of the World Jewish Congress, and Morris Abram, president of the Conference of Major American Jewish Organizations and also chairman of the U.S. National Conference on Soviet Jewry.

Former Soviet ambassador to Washington Anatoly Dobrynin is the host for the Moscow meetings, which are a continuation of a process begun in Washington at meetings in the Soviet embassy. While Bronfman had talked with Kremlin officials in Moscow before, Abram's visit is the first by such a high-ranking American Jew identified with the campaign for Soviet Jewry.

According to sources in Jerusalem, the Jewish leaders will stress a process, which will begin with emigration for refuseniks, including those denied exit visas for allegedly knowing "state secrets."

The emigres would fly directly to Israel from either the Soviet Union or one of the Eastern Bloc countries — possibly Romania or Poland.

As that step unfolds successfully, the American Jews are to tell their Kremlin interlocutors that the U.S. administration and Congress will begin the process of waiving the Jackson-Vanik amendment, which denies the USSR "most favoured nation" status.

In the second stage of the process, *The Post* has learned, the U.S. administration and Congress will be ready to waive the Stevenson amendment if the Soviet "re-ate what a Jerusalem source described as "normal emigration procedures to Israel."

The third stage will involve continued emigration for Soviet Jewry, as well as official approval of Jewish education organized and financed by the Jewish community. In exchange for such a development, U.S. corporations will be encouraged to undertake joint economic projects with the Soviets.

According to American Jewish sources, "the difference between the current talks and previous "disappointing" talks that Bronfman held with the Kremlin is that Bronfman has Abram with him." (Continued on Page 3)

U.S. 'planted' spies among IDF volunteers

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Over the last few years, the U.S. intelligence community has occasionally "planted" agents in Volunteers for Israel, a programme in which thousands of American citizens, mostly Jews, have spent about a month informally serving in the Israel Defence Forces.

These unpaid volunteers perform minor but still essential chores on army bases across the country. Many, for example, work in kitchens and garages. Some wash tank treads. This in turn frees regular soldiers to do more substantive work. It also permits reservists to spend fewer days on active duty.

According to an article by this correspondent appearing in *The New Republic* today, citing two well-placed U.S. sources, elements in the American intelligence community — not necessarily the CIA — thought that agents posing as "volunteers" could also pick up some useful tidbits of information about Israel's military, even while performing menial chores. It is unclear whether they managed to do so.

A State Department source, who has closely followed U.S.-Israeli relations, yesterday expressed doubt

that agents have been planted in the programme in Israel. "I've never heard anything like this," he said.

Volunteers for Israel has been a huge success. It provides Israel with cheap labour. The American volunteers — people of all ages who pay their own way to and from Israel but get free room and board while working on the bases — return home with a unique experience. They feel that they have made a personal contribution to Israel's security.

It now seems that such spying among friends is more common than citizens of the two countries might have thought.

Of course, the major revelation in the saga of U.S.-Israeli espionage was the Jonathan Jay Pollard spy affair.

The Volunteers for Israel revelation comes only a few days after Republican Senator David Durenberger of Minnesota, former chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, let slip a few details about a more serious operation.

Speaking to American Jewish political activists in Palm Beach, Florida on March 15, Durenberger said that the CIA had "changed the rules of the game" in 1982 by author- (Continued on Back Page)

'Stop wasting money on settlements'

Hecklers spar with Levy at Betar dedication ceremony

By JOEL GREENBERG

BETAR. — Housing Minister David Levy yesterday laid the cornerstone for a city at Betar, south of Bethlehem, in a ceremony punctuated by rowdy protests by development-town labourers fired from their jobs.

Levy's remarks at the ceremony were interrupted by loud heckling by the construction workers from the Mabat company in Sderot. They were joined by Peace Now, Mapam and Labour Party protesters on an adjacent hillside. Mabat has financial difficulties and recently fired over 100 workers.

"We're here to demand that Levy return to his roots and devote some of his time to problems in the development towns. "If the State of Israel says it has no money to give workers, we want to know from where the money comes to build in new areas," said Amir Perez, mayor of Sderot.

Avshalom Vilan of Peace Now said his group was protesting against "the government's priorities, according to which it wastes money on settlements rather than spending



One of the hecklers who took issue with Housing Minister David Levy yesterday.
(G. Feinblatt/Media)

it on real social problems. Such expenditures only destroy peace, and are in fact deliberately timed in advance of the Herut convention."

During a visit by Levy to 10 families living in trailers at the settlement site, Mabat workers chanted slogans and crowded around him, pounding on his car as he drove away.

Levy devoted most of his speech at the ceremony to answering the hecklers, who, he said, had been deliberately sent to the site. "Construction of settlements is not carried out at the expense of the development towns," he said. "This settlement was decided on by the government."

Addressing Sderot's mayor, Levy said: "You, who have been pushed by the Labour Party to lead the inciters, will be noted as the first mayor in our time who urges development-town residents to use violence against settlement of the Land of Israel. We will not surrender."

Construction Ministry plans call for 8,000 living units on three ridges at Betar, which is to fall in the site of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Shamir trying to pacify Herut before convention

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Shamir plans to summon MK Yoram Aridor and to demand that he withdraw his candidacy for the post of chairman of the Herut secretariat in the interests of internal peace in the party.

Yesterday Aridor announced his plans to seek the office, joining the growing number of contenders for Herut Party positions.

Shamir plans to issue a dramatic call when the Herut convention opens on Sunday, urging delegates to support a prearranged "package deal" under which Deputy Prime Minister David Levy will become deputy chairman of the party, Industry Minister Ariel Sharon will be named chairman of the central committee, and Minister without Portfolio Moshe Arens chairman of the secretariat.

Shamir told Herut activists yesterday that "the only thing that interests" him about the convention is that Herut should emerge united. The "nightmare" of last April's raucous convention must not be repeated, he declared.

Sources close to Arens said yesterday that he was still considering vying against Levy for the post of deputy chairman, and that he will

probably announce his decision only on convention day itself. Sources in Herut said an Arens-Levy showdown would "raise the stakes" of the convention, and that Levy's reaction, should he lose, were "unpredictable."

Arens is expected to "coordinate" his decision with Social Affairs Minister Moshe Kasav, who has also not yet revealed his plans. Kasav said yesterday that although he realizes that his joining the race will "increase the tensions" in Herut, he has other considerations and is, after all, a "political animal."

In a meeting with political reporters in Tel Aviv yesterday, Kasav unveiled the technical preparations and the agenda for the convention, which will open at the Tel Aviv Fairgrounds Sunday, starting at 11 a.m.

Kasav said that scores of security personnel had been hired to prevent disruptions. He estimated that the various ballots would take five hours. Forty polling booths will accommodate the convention's 2,081 registered delegates, he added.

The polling booths will be manned by three representatives, one from each of the camps in Herut. To avoid (Continued on Back Page)

Leumi to slash interest rates by 3% in April

By PINCHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

In a virtually unprecedented move, Bank Leumi announced last night that it would be cutting interest rates on loans and overdrafts by three percentage points to 27 per cent annually, starting April 1.

Leumi's decision to cut interest rates, without getting a signal from the Bank of Israel on the need for an adjustment, is the first to be taken by a commercial bank in several years. Leumi had been charging customers 30 per cent annually, while most

other banks have been charging 31 per cent.

Analysts said last night that the other commercial banks could be expected to quickly follow in Leumi's footsteps.

The Bank of Israel has been under pressure to cut its interest rates, which would serve as a signal for the commercial banks to reduce theirs, since February inflation was found to be lower than forecast. However, the central bank has been reluctant to do so. It boosted interest rates last February, forcing the commercial banks to follow suit.

After 19 years of excavation work

Entire Western Wall now uncovered

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The entire Western Wall — all 490 metres from the Temple Mount excavations in the south to a tortuous tunnel where Herod cut off a Hasmonean water conduit in the north — was revealed yesterday for the first time since the fall of the Second Temple in 70CE.

However, the general public will not be able to visit the new excavations for several months.

The excavations, begun 19 years ago, are being carried out under the auspices of the Religious Affairs Ministry.

Entry to the newly exposed area, excavated in conjunction with archaeologist Dan Bahat, is through the plaza frequented by thousands of visitors and tourists and the adjoining covered areas.

Beyond the plaza is a huge vaulted chamber, and further along, is the tunnel which stretches underneath tons of rubble, buildings and streets in the Muslim Quarter. In some sections, the route is bordered by steel girders on one side and cement blocks on the other, to keep it from collapsing. Before the supports were put in,

stairs leading to the offices of the Wakf (Muslim religious trust) just outside the Temple Mount, had begun to sink.

According to Religious Affairs Minister Zevulun Hammer, the Wakf's representatives have been through most of the excavations and are to tour the completed section next week. In the past, the Wakf has charged that the excavations were aimed at tunnelling under the Temple Mount.

Picture, page 2

Sa'ad al-Din al-Alami, head of the Wakf, told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that he knew nothing about the completion of the tunnel. He could not say if other representatives of the Wakf were familiar with it.

There are passageways which lead to the Temple Mount from the excavations, Hammer said, adding that "we are forbidden to go into them" (for religious reasons).

On the eve of Purim, the workers reached the end of the Western Wall and found themselves at the entrance to the water conduit that had been blocked by Herod.

It was this point that was the most moving, archaeologist Bahat said. "We have learned that Herod blocked the Hasmoneans in spirit, and here we see how he blocked their work physically."

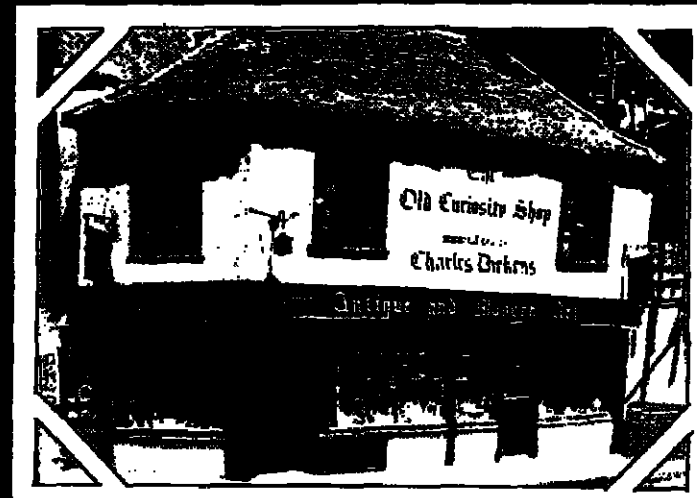
The 80-metre long water tunnel, excavated a century ago by British archaeologist Claude Conder and then resealed, is eight metres high and cut into the rock. Before being sealed off by Herod, it carried water from a pool which is now partially under the Convent of the Sisters of Zion. A century ago the nuns built a wall blocking the cistern, to prevent access to their convent.

Sister Pia, a nun at the convent, told *The Post* that the sisters only learned about the discovery of the tunnel yesterday. She found it very exciting but doubted if the sisters would now take down the wall.

Stairs, which Bahat described as the "original" ones, lead from the Temple Mount side of the pool to street level.

Architect David Cassouto, an adviser to the ministry on the Western Wall, said it would be months before the site was opened to visitors.

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COPENHAGEN	0	32	38	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	46	50	Clear
GOSNOLD	4	39	45	Clear
HELSINKI	12	55	62	Clear
HONG KONG	18	72	84	Clear
JERUSALEM	12	54	73	Clear
LONDON	13	55	62	Clear
MADRID	10	51	58	Clear
MONTREAL	-1	30	39	Clear
NEW YORK	5	41	52	Clear
PARIS	11	52	61	Clear
PRAGUE	10	51	58	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	19	62	73	Clear
SAO PAULO	16	59	68	Clear
STOCKHOLM	-1	30	37	Clear
TOKYO	9	48	55	Clear
TORONTO	-1	30	37	Clear
VIENNA	10	51	58	Clear
ZURICH	1	34	38	Clear

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	65	8-11	10
Golan	59	5-12	11
Nahariya	65	5-10	9
Safed	65	5-10	9
Haifa Port	46	13-21	20
Tiberias	46	13-21	20
Nazareth	62	9-18	18
Afula	67	8-13	12
Samaria	62	14-21	21
Tel Aviv	59	11-16	17
B-G Airport	36	15-24	23
Jericho	36	15-24	23
Gaza	59	14-18	18
Beersheva	26	11-18	19
Eilat	28	15-23	24

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Greek National day was marked yesterday at two receptions. The first was given by the Greek diplomatic representative, Emmanouil Ghikas, as his residence in Herzliya Pituah; the second was given by the Greek consul general, Ilias Maltezos, at his residence in the Greek Colony in Jerusalem.

The Israel Wizo Federation has presented World Wizo president Raya Jaglom with its first Rachel Kagan award for outstanding leadership and exceptional services to Wizo, the State of Israel and the Jewish People. The presentation was made by newly re-elected Wizo Israel chairman Ruth Tekoa, in the presence of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat, at the concluding ceremony of the Israel Wizo Federation's 18th Conference in the Tel Aviv Museum.

In Memoriam

A memorial assembly marking 30 days since the death of Mafam founder Meir Ya'ari was held last night at the Tzavta auditorium in Tel Aviv. Among those present were Knesset members, leaders of the party and of Hachibutz Ha'artzi.

ARRIVALS

David Sylvester, CBE, art critic and author, from London, to give the first annual Pierre Gikonge Memorial Lecture at Tel Aviv Museum today.

West German footballers beat Israel

By MICHAEL SCHWARTZ
RAMAT GAN. — West Germany provided soccer from another world for 15,000 hardy fans, who braved petting rain and icy winds to see the World Cup runners-up polish off Israel 2-0 in a friendly international here yesterday.

The Germans went ahead in the ninth minute through a goal by Olaf Thon that came as the result of a textbook precision German movement up the field.

But the Israeli defence stood firm till 11 minutes from time. Then Nir Klinger brought down Uwe Rann with a late tackle in the penalty area, and acting captain Lothar Mathaeus rammed the penalty shot home.

1,000 held hostage

SAN SALVADOR (AP). — An army deserter and a woman armed with a rifle seized control of a public school in the capital yesterday and were holding about 1,000 pupils and teachers hostage, a top security official said.

Gen. Rinaldo Gocher said the two seized the school at around 10:30 a.m., a half-hour after leftist rebels opened fire on a police patrol car in the neighborhood, killing two police officers and wounding four other people.

"The two incidents were not related," he said.

NA'AMAT Israel expresses its gratitude and appreciation to Marie Lannadere who has resigned as president of NA'AMAT/Femmes Plonnières, France, after 14 years in office. Marie Lannadere has served the organization well, and has paved the way for the successor generation of NA'AMAT in France.

Masha Lubelsky Secretary-General of NA'AMAT, Israel

HOME NEWS

Defence given half-day respite

BY ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Strenuous efforts by the defence in the Demjanjuk case yesterday gained it only half a day's respite before the complete testimony of an important German witness is heard.

The witness is Helge Grabitz, who heads the Nazi war crimes section in the Hamburg district attorney's office, and was the chief prosecutor in the trial of Karl Streibl, the commander of the Trawniki SS training camp.

When prosecutor Michael Shaked put Grabitz on the stand, defence counsel Mark O'Connor said his team was not ready for her testimony and the large number of foreign-language documents she was likely to submit. Allowing Grabitz to testify prematurely would deny the defence the basic right of defending its client, he put it.

"We were only informed late yesterday that Mrs. Grabitz would take the stand, and there is just no way we could have found somebody to translate all the material," O'Connor said.

Grabitz is expected to give evi-

dence about the Trawniki camp. The prosecution claims that Demjanjuk was trained there to be a camp guard. The contention is based on a camp identification card, allegedly bearing his photograph and his signature, which was sent to Israel by the Soviet Union.

O'Connor said that Grabitz was an expert on photographic forgeries and that therefore it was important for the defence to be well prepared.



DEMJANJUK ON TRIAL

The defence claims that the Trawniki ID card is a forgery.

Shaked countered that as far back as last November he had given O'Connor the English-language summary of Grabitz's testimony. "And would you believe it, last night all three members of the defence team came to me with the English summary in their hand — and demanded the original German document, which I promptly gave them."

"It's only out of deference to the court that I don't use the appropriate language to describe such conduct," Shaked said.

The judges retired to consider the issue.

They returned more than an hour later and announced a compromise. The prosecution could go ahead with its questioning of the witness for the rest of the morning session; the afternoon session would be cancelled.

led to give the defence time to prepare itself, and cross-examination by the defence would begin the next day — that is, this morning.

In answer to questions by the prosecution, Grabitz said that she had worked in the Hamburg war crimes section since 1966, becoming its head in 1983. The unit employs 27 prosecutors. In clear and measured German the witness described her country's system of justice, whereby

an *Untersuchungsrichter* (examining magistrate) does the basic work on a case and then decides whether or not to prosecute. "My job was to write the indictments and to act as prosecutor in the trials proper," she said. Cases are heard before three judges.

Shaked wanted to know what happened to trial protocols.

Grabitz replied that in ordinary cases they are kept for a number of years and then destroyed. But where war crimes are involved they are transferred to the state archive. Here she corrected the common misconception that all such material goes to the Federal Archives at Koblenz. "Each of the *Bundeslaender* [states] has its own archive," she said, adding that she was entitled to provide copies of protocols to German or foreign courts.

The case of Trawniki commander Karl Streibl was originally part of a "mammoth case" involving many SS officers who had been active in the Lublin area of Poland. It was later handled separately. After going through the courts for 16 years

(Continued on Page 7)

Eban, Palestinians sign peace pledge

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

MKs Abba Eban and Ora Namir yesterday signed an unprecedented joint statement with Palestinian supporters of the PLO and Jordan calling for peace talks at an international conference, including "legitimate representatives of Israel, Jordan and the Palestinian people."

The Palestinians who signed the statement at Jerusalem's King David Hotel were Al Fajr editor Hanna Siniora, Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, and Nablus businessmen Basil Kanaan and Said Kanaan. Siniora is a supporter of the PLO, while the other Palestinians have closer ties with Jordan.

The statement said that "a peace settlement must contain elements meeting the legitimate security rights of Israel and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people."

"Negotiations to reach such a settlement should be conducted within the framework of an agreed international conference and directly between recognized and legitimate representatives of Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinian people, so as to make 1987 a year of peace negotiations as envisaged by the Alexandria summit of September, 1986."

After the meeting, Eban said: "We have decided to step up the pace of dialogue. As far as I know, it's the first time Israelis and Palestinians have signed anything together."

Siniora was the only pro-PLO Palestinian who arrived at the meeting, after the text of the joint statement had been rejected by other PLO supporters, including Faisal Hussein and Ziyad Abu Zayd.

Deposed Hebron mayor Mustafa Natshe and Gaza lawyer Fayez Abu Rahne also stayed away. Siniora said opponents of the meeting had wanted the PLO explicitly mentioned in the joint statement, but the document implicitly referred to the PLO. "We have said 'the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.' There is only one legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and it is the PLO," he said.

Siniora said he had attended despite opposition from other PLO supporters because "I always believe that somebody has to do the hard work to get the two sides talking together. I know there are dangers involved, but I'm willing to go ahead because I value peace much more than war."

Peres: Unity gov't has no programme

Jerusalem Post Staff

The national unity government "has no programme — neither on foreign policy nor on the economy," Vice Premier Peres told National Religious Party leaders yesterday.

"If the programme is only to remain in power, that's a nice programme, but I don't see much reason

for it," the Alignment leader said at a meeting at the NRP's Jerusalem headquarters.

According to Israel Radio, Peres also attacked settlement in the territories, saying: "There is no need for Ariel or for Emmanuel. These places are populated only at night."

HECKLERS

(Continued from Page One)

the last stronghold of the Bar-Kochba revolt. An initial group of some 200 families planning to emigrate to Israel are expected to settle in the area in the coming year. Construction and infrastructure is to be funded by both the settlers and the Construction Ministry.

Nissim Zivli, head of the Settlement division of the World Zionist Organization Settlement Division,

yesterday said building a city at Be'er was "a planning fiasco" which would draw needed people away from Jerusalem and Efrat.

He said that the government had authorized the settlement of only 700 families, and that the Construction Ministry was planning to spend massive sums on the city, despite a government decision that money for construction and internal infrastructure would come from private funds.

Police break up students' pre-Land Day demo in capital

By ANDY COURT
For The Jerusalem Post

Police fired tear gas and entered the campus of Ibrahimiya College in East Jerusalem yesterday after students there blocked the road to Mount Scopus and threw stones at policemen.

The demonstrations were apparently connected with Land Day demonstrations to be held on Monday, according to both police and Palestinian sources.

Ibrahimiya students blocked the road with large stones, overturned trashbins, and burned tyres. When police and Border Police arrived, the students threw stones at them, and the police responded by shooting tear gas and firing their guns in the air, witnesses said.

A photographer on the scene said that police used tear gas in the school building to get students to come out. Two students were slightly injured —

one by tear gas, the other during a skirmish with police.

Three students were arrested, and 14 others were detained for questioning, according to Jerusalem police spokesman Rafi Levy.

Joel Greenberg adds: A resident of the Askar refugee camp near Nablus, Khalil Ashur, has been ordered deported by OC Central Command Ehud Barak.

Ashur, 45, a former student council head at An-Najah University, was accused of organizing the recent violent demonstrations on the campus and of being a member of Fatah. He began studying in 1982, after serving a 12-year jail sentence.

Military sources said that Ashur had held illegal contacts with hostile elements in the West Bank and abroad.

Ashur can appeal the deportation order before a military review board and the High Court of Justice.

Mondrowitz deportation will wait at least 30 days — Milo

By JOEL REBIBO

Avrohom Mondrowitz, wanted by U.S. authorities on suspicion of sexually assaulting children, will not be deported or arrested for at least 30 days, Deputy Minister Ronnie Milo, who is in charge of the Interior Ministry, decided yesterday at a meeting with Mondrowitz's attorney, David Ofek.

According to a source in Milo's office, the decision was "a humanitarian gesture" meant to keep Mondrowitz, the father of seven, out of

jail, but it represented "no change in our position to deport him."

"In a day or two Milo will send Ofek his decision to deport Mondrowitz and Ofek is likely to file an appeal with the High Court," the source said. Had the deportation been ordered yesterday, Mondrowitz would have been jailed, pending an appeal.

Ofek's partner, Nahman Goldberg, said that yesterday's decision was a face-saving gesture "to allow Milo to climb down from his very high tree."

Israeli sanctions against South Africa 'inevitable'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Israeli decision to impose limited sanctions on South Africa was "an inevitable step following pressure from the West and particularly from the U.S. and because of apartheid," the leader of South Africa's Progressive Federal Party, Colin Eglon, said yesterday following a meeting with Foreign Minister Peres in Jerusalem. "It was clear that some adjustment was expected sooner or

later but at this stage the adjustment is minimal," Eglon said.

The South African said he got a better understanding of the Israeli cabinet decision on reducing trade with South Africa during the conversation with the foreign minister.

Foreign Ministry sources said that Peres explained the implications of the Israeli decision and added that "on moral issues there is no room for compromise."

In deep sorrow, we announce the passing of

ADI MAROZ

The funeral took place on Tuesday, March 24, 1987, in Hazorea.

Paula, Jonathan, Gila Maroz
Chava, Israel Neumark
Hazorea, Israel
Manfred, Charlotte Marcuse
Chicago, USA

Disabled vets demand quicker car exchange

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Hundreds of disabled army veterans demonstrated yesterday for government aid to replace their cars more frequently and won a swift response to their demands.

A Defence Ministry statement issued after the demonstration said that the prime minister and defence and finance ministers had agreed to "significantly improve" aid to dis-

abled soldiers and that they would bring the matter to the cabinet for approval on Sunday.

The demonstrators were protesting against the government's refusal to budge on its April 1986 decision to help replace cars every four years. Previously aid was given every three years.

The veterans complained that this decision forced them to spend more

money on repairs and increased their cars' amortization.

Some 300 veterans demonstrated outside Defence Ministry headquarters in Tel Aviv, where police closed down Kaplan Street, causing traffic congestion. And some 200 demonstrated opposite the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem, blocking roads and forcing ministers to leave through a side door.

Tehiya tout 2.5% election cut-off

By DVORAH GETZLER

A small five-member Knesset party — Tehiya — yesterday took the initiative in proposing a bill that would raise the threshold of votes needed to elect a party to the Knesset from 1 per cent to 2.5 per cent. In effect that would mean that the smallest faction would comprise three members.

The bill, proposed by Gershon Shafat, passed its preliminary reading and now goes to committee before returning to the Knesset for its three formal readings.

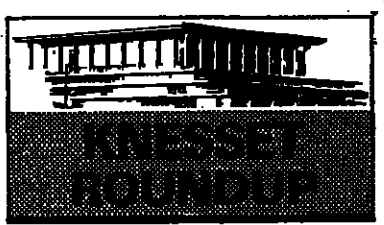
But, while yesterday's vote was 18 for the bill and 13 against, in subsequent readings the bill will have to gain 61 votes, since its implementation involves a change in a Basic Law.

Voting for the bill yesterday were the Alignment, the Likud, the National Religious Party and Tehiya. Voting against were Mapam, the Citizens Rights Movement, Shas, Agudat Yisrael and Morasha.

Women took another step along the road to equality with men yesterday, when the Knesset gave a preliminary reading to a private member's bill proposed by Mapam's Chaika Grossman that permits women to open their own income tax files, separate from their husbands.

The only Alignment MK to object to the bill was Deputy Finance Minister Adiel Amoral.

Under the existing law, a married



women has no separate income tax file, even when she is the only breadwinner, earns more than her husband, or is a partner in a business with another person.

But the bill must still go to committee — in this case the Labour and Social Affairs Committee — and return to the plenum for three readings before it becomes law.

Shamail gets boot

"You're throwing me out because I'm saying things that make you uncomfortable," Likud MK and Histadrut opposition leader Ya'acov Shamail told Deputy Speaker Dov Ben-Meir (Alignment) yesterday as he was asked to leave the plenum chamber after continually interrupting the debate.

Shamail had raised a motion for the agenda on the Histadrut Comptroller's report which, he claimed, pointed to total anarchy within the Labour federation. "And that's only the tip of the iceberg," said Shamail, of the report issued last Sunday.

But the Alignment's Shevah Weiss saw no reason for the Knesset to involve itself, since the Histadrut was not under Knesset supervision.

Rafi Levy out on bail

The Jerusalem District Court yesterday ordered the release on bail of Rafi Levy, the Interior Ministry's former Jerusalem district representative.

Levy went on trial in January on charges of extortion, breach of trust, accepting bribes, making illegal foreign currency deals and suborning witnesses. In January the court ordered him detained until the end of his trial, ruling there was reason to believe he would try to destroy evidence and threaten witnesses.

Yesterday the court accepted the defence's argument that there was no risk of Levy suborning witnesses, since most of the prosecution witnesses had already testified.

The court ordered Levy to post NIS 80,000 bail. The same amount is to be put up by a third party, and an NIS 80,000 attachment order will be placed on his home in the capital's Rehavia neighbourhood. (Itm).

Youngest judge

Twenty-nine-year-old David Lubutsky became Israel's youngest judge yesterday when he took the oath of office at Beit Hanassi. Lubutsky will sit on the Jerusalem District Labour Court. (Itm)

CORRECTION

The circulation of the East Jerusalem *Al Kuds* newspaper is 30,000-32,000, and not as reported yesterday in *The Jerusalem Post*.

Split seen on moshav bail-out

By AVI TEMKIN

The package to bail out the country's moshavim could become the subject of heated inter-party and inter-ministerial controversy as the Treasury reportedly prepares to fight some of the recommendations made by the Ravid Committee.

The Treasury fears that the state budget will have to finance a considerable part of the NIS 800m. package which is said to include NIS 650m. for rescheduling debts.

Contrary to recent statements by Labour Party ministers, Treasury officials said yesterday that the Ravid Committee's recommendations had not been presented and that it would be weeks before a final draft was ready. "The only thing Shimon Ravid has presented to us are a few figures which reflect only his personal views," one Treasury official said.

The Treasury officials want to reduce the cost of the arrangement to the state, which could put the ministry on a collision course with the moshavim, the Agriculture Ministry and the Labour Party.

The head of the Treasury's budgets division, Aaron Fogel, warned in January that should the cost of the rescue package be too large, it would force the Finance Ministry to initiate a new round of cuts in the state budget.

Fogel is due to meet today with Defence Ministry officials in an effort to wrap up a compromise on the defence budget, and in particular the funding for the development of the Lavi project during fiscal 1987/88. (See related report, page 7)

Car registrations

Car registrations due to expire in April have been automatically extended until the end of the month in order to permit the Transport Ministry to update rates. The public is requested to wait until new registration forms arrive through the mail. The extension does not apply to car insurance. (Itm)

Ghali says refusal hinders Mideast role

Egypt calls on Washington to talk to PLO

CAIRO (Reuters). — Egypt yesterday said Washington's refusal to talk to the PLO hindered its role in the search for a Middle East settlement.

"The United States is more qualified than any other power to help attain this solution," Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali told a symposium on Egyptian-American relations.

"But what hinders this positive U.S. contribution is certainly the refusal to talk to that organization which is universally recognized as representing the Palestinian people,

namely the Palestine Liberation Organisation."

Ghali underlined Egypt's support for an international Middle East peace conference under UN auspices, saying it would give hope to moderate Arabs and Israelis.

"The U.S. has its reservations on the idea. But I am convinced that the U.S., in its quest for peace, shall be willing to knock at every door," he said.

Ghali, who spoke prior to today's eighth anniversary of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, also expressed

regret that the accords signed between Egypt and Israel had not led to a solution of the Palestinian question.

"The continuation of Israeli occupation of Arab territories, and part of Lebanon, and the practices of Israeli authorities in the West Bank and Gaza constitute obstacles in the way of the peace process," Ghali said.

He said that Egypt will continue pushing for a comprehensive peace plan based on Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip,

the Golan Heights and Lebanon, along with "a just solution to the Palestinian question."

Ghali added, "The treaty cannot be complete until the Palestinian people get their right to self-determination."

Ghali's remarks came one day after Foreign Minister Ahmed Esmat Abdel-Maguid discussed details of a proposed international peace conference with a U.S. envoy, in what seemed to be a fresh sign of Washington's interest in exploring the idea.

In a further flurry of contacts, Abdel-Maguid had talks yesterday on the proposed conference with PLO chairman Yasser Arafat's political adviser, Hani al-Hassan, who delivered a message to President Hosni Mubarak from Arafat Tuesday.

Presidential Adviser Osama Baz had an hour-long session on the conference with Jack Covey, a senior U.S. Embassy diplomat who attended Tuesday's meeting between Abdel-Maguid and the State Department envoy, Wat Cluervius.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

'1,000 deaths from Chernobyl radiation'

LONDON (AP). — A new report says about 1,000 people in the European Economic Community will die from cancer over the next 50 years as a result of exposure to radiation from the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in the Soviet Union.

The report, released yesterday by Britain's state-funded National Radiological Protection Board, says most of the deaths will occur in a small group of regional blackspots, with southern West Germany the worst-affected area, followed by Greece and northern Italy.

"The countries which experienced the greatest contamination generally took the most stringent counter-measures," said Mary Morrey, one of the report's authors. "For example, we estimate that in Italy and Greece the counter-measures taken probably reduced the doses by about half."

'Times': Casey behind cash to Contras

WASHINGTON (APF). — Former U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) chief William Casey "masterminded" White House arms deliveries to Nicaraguan Contra rebels despite a congressional ban, *The New York Times* reported yesterday.

Quoting unnamed sources on congressional committees investigating the arms-to-Iran and profits-for-the-Contras scandals, the newspaper said the panels had evidence of Casey's "direct operational role" in them. Casey has always denied such a role.

Casey, who was operated on for a brain tumour and resigned shortly after the scandals became public on November 20, "may have told" Lt.-Col. Oliver North that President Reagan "wanted him to do it," the paper said.

Mate of 'Dynasty' star seeks \$80,000 monthly

LOS ANGELES (Reuters). — The estranged husband of British actress Joan Collins asked her this week for \$80,000 a month in temporary support, saying he had become used to wearing \$2,000 leather jackets and \$400-a-pair shoes.

In a petition filed in Los Angeles Superior Court, Peter Holm, fourth husband of the 53-year-old star of *Dynasty* said he was out of work and had no money coming in.

Collins's lawyer, Marvin Mitchelson, said Holm, 39, was paid \$1.2 million for his services as financial manager of Collins during the marriage. "That is more than adequate to carry him through these few months while he looks for a job," Mitchelson said.

Aids is Americans' No. 2 health fear

NEW YORK. — Aids has replaced heart disease as the number two health concern facing Americans, a national survey conducted by the American Association of Blood Banks showed this week.

Jon Hutchens, who supervised the poll, said that while cancer continues to top the list of feared health problems, concern about Aids had increased significantly, especially among "the better educated segments of the population [and] higher income groups."

U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop and U.S. national blood bank president Edwin A. Steane urged women on Tuesday to have themselves tested for Aids before becoming pregnant, in view of the substantial risk that the child would develop the fatal disease. (Reuters, AP)

U.S. soprano dies on S. African tour

CAPE TOWN (AFP). — American soprano Joy Simpson, 41, died in hospital here early yesterday, five days after collapsing on stage while acknowledging thunderous applause for her performance in the opera *Knoxville*.

Simpson suffered a massive brain hemorrhage last Thursday while on the last leg of a three-week tour undertaken in defiance of an international cultural boycott of South Africa.

IRA 'very likely' responsible for bombing

MOENCHENGLADBACH, West Germany (AFP). — The Irish Republican Army (IRA) was "very likely" behind Monday's car-bomb attack against a British Army headquarters here, West German investigators said yesterday.

The IRA claimed responsibility for the blast, which injured 31 people, in a statement issued in Belfast Tuesday.

Alexander Prechtel, a spokesman for the Karlsruhe Federal Court, said West German investigators were convinced that the IRA communiqué was "authentic" after checking "on its exact contents with authorities in London, Belfast and Dublin."

University in Beirut, but president in NY

NEW YORK (AFP). — The American University in Beirut (AUB) has appointed a new president, Frederick Herter, an AUB spokesman announced here, stressing that Herter will conduct university matters from New York. Dr. Herter, 66, the spokesman said on Tuesday, will not move to Beirut, complying with the U.S. ban on Americans in Lebanon following a wave of kidnappings of foreigners in Beirut earlier this year.

Coptic leader urges Arabs to unite

CAIRO (Reuters). — The head of the Christian Coptic church, Pope Shenouda, called on Arab states yesterday to unite to persuade Israel to relinquish control of the holy city of Jerusalem.

"I call on the Arabs to settle their differences and adopt a unified position," said Shenouda, patriarch for about 22 million Copts in Egypt, Ethiopia, Australia, Canada and the U.S.

"If they succeed in doing so, they will see an evident change in the position of the other side," he told the political weekly *Al-Mussawwar* referring to Israel's occupation of Jerusalem.

Wife of ill hostage appeals for release

BEIRUT (AP). — The wife of American hostage Alan Steen, whose captors say he is ill and may die soon, pleaded yesterday for his release.

There was no word on the fate of another hostage, Frenchman Jean-Louis Normandin, one day after the group holding him renewed a threat to kill their captive.

Virginia Rose Steen said her husband's captors "should release people that are sick so the person can get the best medical treatment possible."

Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine said Monday that Steen is ill he "may die in 10 days." It offered to free him if the U.S. pressured Israel into releasing 100 Arab prisoners.

Steen, 47, of Boston, two other American professors and an Indian professor were kidnapped January 24 from Beirut University college where they taught.

Israel has refused to consider the kidnappers' demand and the U.S. has refused to pressure Israel into considering their offer.

Meanwhile, the Abu Dhabi news-

paper *Al-Itihad* quoted "well-informed diplomatic sources" as saying Syrian forces deployed in Beirut have located Steen and the three others.

The newspaper, which has been inaccurate in the past on stories relating to hostages, quoted diplomatic sources as saying Syrian forces controlling West Beirut were expected to secure the release of the four by the end of the month.

In Beirut, a police spokesman said the department has "no word on Normandin's whereabouts."

He said police were "surprised" by Tuesday's threat by the Revolutionary Justice Organization, which holds Normandin.

"The organization announces that the execution of the spy, Normandin, was not postponed and was not cancelled," said the group, which is believed made up of Shi'ite extremists loyal to Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini.

The threat came one day after Normandin, 35, said in a videotape that his abductors had decided not to kill him.



This unusual wedding gown by Italian designer Loris Azzaro surprised the audience at his autumn-winter '87-'88 showing in Paris. In embroidered lace with a pleated tulle train and matching headpiece and sleeve ruffles, the gown is shown in its entirety (left) and in a more revealing version with the skirt removed (right). (AFP telephoto)

Carter to arrive today

Jerusalem Post Staff and Agencies

Former U.S. president Jimmy Carter, on a private five-nation Middle East tour, is due to arrive at the Allenby Bridge at 9 a.m. today to begin his visit to Israel.

Carter discussed efforts for Middle East peace with King Hussein yesterday.

The state-run Petra news agency said Hussein repeated Jordan's call for an international conference on Arab-Israeli peace, and it said Carter repeated his support for the idea.

"I think the American government should pursue the concept of an international peace conference as supported by many Arab governments and as supported by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres," Carter told a nighttime news conference, after meeting Hussein.

In remarks earlier in the evening, he said American policy in the Middle East "has been much too dormant the last six years" under President Reagan.

He noted that today is the eighth anniversary of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty he engineered, and said "there has been no tangible progress in the interval."

Carter is to devote a substantial part of his visit to Israel to meetings with Palestinians in Jerusalem and the West Bank, and with Israeli Arabs. He is expected to visit Bethlehem, Hebron, and el-Bira. He is also scheduled to meet President Herzog, Prime Minister Shamir, Foreign Minister Peres and Defence Minister Rabin. He is to receive an honorary degree from Haifa University.

came this week in a meeting between Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsur and Jewish Agency Treasurer Akiva Levinsky.

The two agreed on a radical new absorption policy and a 50-50 financing of the policy by the government and the Jewish Agency.

The absorption plan is based on subsidizing rental housing for Soviet Jewish arrivals for at least a year after their arrival in Israel. The immigrants would pick their own dwellings in towns and cities of their own choosing or would take occupancy of Absorption Ministry acquired flats.

This is a departure from past policies which directed new immigrants to absorption centres in development towns.

The National Conference on Soviet Jewry is expected to announce today that it supports the new policy and will undertake fund-raising efforts in the U.S. to help defray the estimated \$250m. cost.

Privately some NCSJ sources say that the estimate of 10,000 Soviet olim may be wildly optimistic, in view of the 60 to 80 per cent dropout rate since the mid-70s.

MOSCOW TALKS

Emigre movement sources said that inherent in the proposal being made to the Soviets is a commitment to "a process that lasts at least three years," in deference to Kremlin concerns about the plan's longevity being linked to President Reagan's term in office.

According to the sources, the Kremlin invitation extended by Dobrynin held out the possibility of a meeting today with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, and if the talks proceed well, a meeting with Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev tomorrow.

The Soviet interest in such a plan is based on Moscow's desire to acquire Western goods and access to western markets, which Broomman believes could mean business worth tens of billions of dollars to the Soviets.

Peres, although not involved in

the details of the proposal, encouraged the Moscow trip, arguing that once an arms control agreement was reached between Moscow and Washington — something which was thought likely in the coming year — the influence on Washington of American Jewish organizations, and by proxy, Israel, would be greatly limited.

Shamir's office closely followed the preparations for the Moscow talks. These involved extensive consultations with both administration and congressional officials.

Broomman and Abram are deliberately avoiding any discussion of Moscow-Jerusalem relations, but implicit in the discussion about direct flights is some sort of upgrading of relations between Israel and the USSR.

Meanwhile, the first evidence of an Israeli government response to the increasing number of Soviet Jews being allowed to leave the USSR — some 450 to 500 are expected to reach Vienna by the end of March —

סוף שבוע עם

הנחמה

The paper for those who think

How now, Herutniks?

Yoel Marcus

"I'm nobody's fool"

Zadik Bino, 6 weeks at BLL

Nehemia Stressler

The Jewish Connection

New York stock exchange frauds

Zvi Barel

Willy Brandt resigns

Daniel Dagan

Schwelzer on damage caused by Pollard • Mordechai Artziell — Zacher Zushine's first two days in Israel • Ron Klasev at Neve Ativ • Hanna Calderon — Ofra Haza fan

The week's TV, and all the usual weekend features.

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Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut

"Ethnicity, Wars of Liberation and Tomorrow's Political Map"

Mon., March 30, 12:30 p.m., Beit Malersdorf, Room 502 Mount Scopus Campus, Hebrew University

To the General Manager of our Company

Mr. Ernst Freudenthal

On your 80th birthday, and the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Company

We offer you our warmest best wishes.

May you continue your fruitful activities — to 120!

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Zeev Freudenthal
Ron Freudenthal
Mosche Bar
Rafi Dvir, Haifa

GIVE US A HAND

The Hanukka Toy Fund is so much more than its name suggests. Now that the holiday is over, we turn our attention to the numerous special projects for Israel's underprivileged children. Please, be generous. And let us care for our little ones.

Day care centres for the elderly give our less fortunate senior citizens a place to spend the day, to be creative, productive, together. Your contributions go a long way to keeping them warm and happy. Help us help them: give generously to the Forsake Me Not Fund.

"FORSAKE ME NOT"

Contributions can be mailed directly to The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000. All funds are allocated in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

A Palestinian security suspect describes her prison ordeal

By JOEL GREENBERG

At first sight, Nailah Ibrahim Yaish does not look like a woman who has just emerged from a month of intensive interrogation at Jerusalem's Russian Compound lock-up. She had a miscarriage in jail, she says, because she was beaten.

Yaish was released on bail this week after the Ramallah military court ordered her to be freed in view of her "unique medical condition," which had left "a deep imprint on her."

Yaish had been arrested on February 19 on suspicion of being a member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. She confessed to being a member briefly in 1983, and then retracted, saying her statement was made under duress.

Yaish's doctor says he was told by prison officials that a urine sample taken in jail had not been sent for analysis to determine pregnancy. A police spokesman said he did not know whether the pregnancy test

was done, but that "all necessary examinations were done properly." Yaish's doctor said he had recently ordered a hormone test but too much time had elapsed since the apparent miscarriage for conclusive results. He said a parallel test ordered by police had been done too late.

The police maintain she was never pregnant during her incarceration. Yaish produced a urine test slip with a positive result. It is dated four days before her arrest in Gaza.

The 26-year-old Palestinian says that sexual harassment was a major tactic of her interrogators. They ignored her claim that she was pregnant, she says, even after she began to hemorrhage and vomit. She says she was denied medical treatment until March 15.

"I felt like I was in some kind of play," she says. "They cursed me and made sexually derogatory remarks. One tried to open my shirt, another punched my head. They

wanted to interrogate me without a policeman being present, but I refused, because this is required by Israeli law. At one point an interrogator ordered everyone, including the policeman, out of the room, leaving the two of us alone. At other times there were three, and as many as five interrogators with me."

In an affidavit she made in jail, Yaish said an interrogator had threatened to strip her. According to the affidavit, when she complained she was pregnant, she was told, "You are no different from a man." And when she held her stomach in pain, she was asked to remove her hands and told that she was feigning sickness.

"I was very tired. They would interrogate me for hours, day and night. If I was in my cell, I would be given meals, rice and potatoes, but if I was under questioning, I could not eat."

Though she asked to be alone or

جمعية بنك الدم المركزي لقطاع غزة
فروع: غزة، نابلس، رام الله، الخ.

المرضى: اسم المريض: _____ Age: _____ Sex: _____

Examination Requested: _____

Sample: _____

Result: _____

A copy of the pregnancy test result which yaish's lawyers submitted to the Ramallah military court.

with other Arab women security prisoners, Yaish was put in a cell with drug addicts and prostitutes, she told *The Jerusalem Post*.

I was taken outside in the cold and handcuffed to a metal pipe behind me, while my head was covered with a cloth sack. I stood like that for hours. When it rained, the sack was taken off my head so I would get wet.

"When the policeman watching me began to sketch me on a piece of paper, it was confiscated by a security man. I still have pains in my back, and last night, my first night

out, I couldn't sleep.

"At one point, an interrogator asked me, 'Are you a [Palestinian] nationalist or a Zionist?' When I said 'a nationalist,' he slapped me across the face."

Yaish, who says she is gratified by the support she has received from both Palestinians and Israelis, plans to return to Gaza this week with her husband, Jamal Zakut. The two met in Bulgaria, where she studied to be a medical technician. She hopes to work in a Gaza hospital until her trial.

Live performances—audience voting—in Tel Aviv

Eurovision revolution at Cinerama

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

For almost two months television producer Hanoch Hasson and director Raoul Yehiel have been working day and night preparing for the April 1 pre-Eurovision song competition.

From hundreds of entries, 16 were chosen to be presented to the public. The winning song will represent Israel at the annual Eurovision Song Contest on May 9 in Brussels.

Several changes have been introduced at the local level. For the first time the venue of the competition has been moved to Tel Aviv.

"No-one said that the competition must always be held in Jerusalem," Hasson told reporters yesterday as carpenters hammered the set into place. Financial considerations also influenced the choice of the Cinerama, currently considered the place for entertainment spectacles. In any other theatre setting, the Broadcasting Authority would have had to pay a day rate of \$3,000 for the use of the premises. The Cinerama management donated the premises free, but will profit from the sale of 1,400 of the 2,100 tickets. (700 are giveaways).

The most important change is that the contestants will be performing live, instead of mouthing playback. Another novelty is that the audience



Hanoch Hasson (Brutman)

in the auditorium will vote for contestants along with selected groups of viewers in Beersheba, Acre, Jerusalem, Haifa, Or Yehuda, Kibbutz Ma'oz Haim, Petah Tikva and Rishon LeZion. In past years, people sitting in the hall had no say in the results.

Obviously, the contest is for the best song, but voting slips list the performers in order of appearance without naming the songs. The names of the composers and lyricists are also not mentioned in an attempt

to keep the voting as free from bias as possible.

Yehiel has had a recurring nightmare over the past week as strike threats by television journalists have put the telecast in jeopardy. "They can declare a strike at noon next Wednesday," said Yehiel, "and all that we have done will have been for nothing."

Yehiel's job is like that of an orchestra conductor, only instead of directing musicians, he's directing five cameramen. "Because it's a live performance," he says, "we can't afford to make mistakes."

The only way to be prepared is to know the show inside out and back to front. Yehiel has video-taped all the acts and has seen the tape many times. He has also put hours of work into each individual act.

There were far fewer pressures on Yehiel when he directed the 1983 pre-Eurovision. When everything was pre-recorded, it was much easier for him to use special effects and to achieve good results.

One consolation for the director is that interfering press agents, choreographers and arrangers can do nothing this year but watch.

The budget for the production is \$100,000. Hasson asserts that a similar show abroad would cost between \$250,000 and \$300,000 to produce.



Workers putting the finishing touches on Haifa's first pedestrian mall, dug up the fancy pavement once again to put in another two fountains on the 305-metre stretch of Rehov Nordan. All three are made of imported white Italian marble, with two designed for drinking and the third offering just beauty in recirculated, non-drinkable water. The mall, lit by 60 distinctive lamps, has taken almost twice the scheduled five months to complete and overrun the originally budgeted NIS 700,000 by 70 per cent. Mayor Arye Gurel is to open the mall officially next Sunday. (Text: Ya'acov Friedler. Photo: Shlomo Moscovitch)

Music makes giving birth easier

By JUDY SIEGEL

Post Science and Health Reporter

Listening to music during pregnancy and labour has been found to ease delivery and make women more relaxed and less anxious while giving birth.

This was reported by Bracha Cupchik of the Hebrew University at the International Conference on Childbearing and Perinatal Care being held in Jerusalem.

Cupchik did her research at Hadassah Hospital on Mt. Scopus with three groups of women who were due to have their first babies. But the control group didn't listen to music at all; the second group listened to music during the course and in the delivery room; and the third group heard music only during the course. All groups were matched according to socio-economic level, ethnic origin, state of health and other factors.

The group that heard music during the course and during labour showed significant differences from the others when they were studied regarding the use of analgesics, anxiety, fetal distress and feelings after delivery. The group that heard music

only in pregnancy did better than the control group but scored lower than the other group.

A team at Rambam Hospital, headed by Prof. Karl Fuchs, tested a hypothesis that hypnosis relaxes the pregnant woman and promotes the well-being of the fetus.

One group of women were taught to perform self-hypnosis. The other group were hypnotized by physicians. Fetal movements were monitored by ultrasound, with increased movements by the fetus understood by the researchers to mean greater well-being of the fetus.

The amount of fetal movement was recorded before hypnosis, to serve as a baseline. Then hypnosis or self-hypnosis was practised for 30 minutes, during which there was a significant increase of fetal activity.

Women who learned self-hypnosis had a much shorter labour, fewer forceps deliveries and fewer complications than women who had undergone training in Lamaze natural childbirth techniques.

A team from Johannesburg's University of the Witwatersrand, led by Karen Hansen, recommended giving birth under water. The recom-

mendation was based on a study of a group of only 12 mothers whose average age was 28. All had asked to give birth in water. Labour averaged five-and-a-half hours, none required painkillers or medical intervention, and the babies were all in excellent shape.

Although the technique was not recommended for high-risk pregnancies, it was found by the South Africans to be "a rewarding experience" for the mothers and "without complications" for the babies.

The presence of the husband in the delivery room was found to significantly reduce the length of labour, according to Anneke Irfah and Jaime Gofin of the Hebrew University-Hadassah School of Public Health in Jerusalem.

A total of 276 births in two Jerusalem hospitals were studied. Eighty-four per cent of the husbands were present during labour, and 63 per cent during both labour and birth. Social background, education, preparatory courses and religious practice were matched in the women studied. The length of labour was found to be much shorter when the husband was present at the birth.

Hizbullah build-up near security zone

By DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ROSH HANIKRA. — The Iranian-backed Hizbullah has reportedly reinforced its presence in the eastern sector of South Lebanon, close to the border of the security zone.

About 500 gunmen belonging to the Islamic fundamentalist Party of God have reportedly been deployed in a 15 sq. km. area between the villages of Houmeih and Hasbiyeh.

The claims were made by regional Hizbullah commander Mohammed Boujeji in a recent interview with Agence France Presse.

Boujeji maintained that Islamic fighters had taken over positions formerly held by Christian militiamen attached to the forces of South Lebanese army commander Gen. Antoine Lahad.

Supply roads had been opened for these posts, from which fire had

recently been directed towards SLA and IDF positions inside the security zone.

The article reported the presence of Iranian revolutionary guards, whom Boujeji described as advisers and liaison officers with the "Islamic Revolutionary leaders to inform them of our needs and the progress of the battle against Israel."

The Hizbullah commander maintained that the Iranians did not participate in combat. The principal target, he added, was the SLA, whose presence had to be removed to facilitate attacks against IDF positions.

Boujeji, whose headquarters are reportedly in the village of Mashkara, south of Lake Karoun, said the current confrontations between Hizbullah and Syria had not affected coordination between the two sides. He called on all Muslims, includ-

ing Palestinians, to join the fight against Israel.

Conversely, Amal loyalists in the western sector of South Lebanon appear to be taking an increasingly hostile line towards what they see as Iranian interference in South Lebanese affairs.

This was dramatically highlighted in an unprecedented statement by Amal Shi'ite religious leader Sheikh Abdul Amir Kabalan who denounced last week's Katyusha attack against an Israeli settlement in Galilee.

Kabalan, speaking in a ceremony in Zrariyeh village, 10 kms. north-west of Tyre, said the attack served Israel's interest by giving it an excuse for taking retaliatory action.

He also charged that no outsider had the right to interfere in the affairs of the local Shi'ite population or issue religious decrees, according to sources in South Lebanon.

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL TV
8.00 Teletext 8.03 Keep Fit 8.15 School Broadcasts 14.00 Teletext 14.03 Keep Fit 14.15 Family Problems (repeats) 15.00 Yau Tau 15.25 Rehov Sumsum 16.00 Keep Fit 16.10 Mrs. Peppercorn - animated film 16.30 The Demanjuk Trial 17.00 A New Evening - live magazine

ISRAELI TV
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES
17.30 Children's Problems 18.00 The Campbells 18.25 A Look at Sodom the Kitchen

ARABIC-LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES
18.30 News roundup 18.32 TV Magazine 19.00 Meeting - current affairs 19.30 News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup
20.02 Mabot Sport
20.05 Programme Trailer
21.00 Mabot Newsline

21.30 444 Don't to Freedom - second part of a 2-part documentary about the 32 U.S. hostages in Iran
22.20 Sword of Gideon. Part 1 of a 3-part Canadian French drama, based on George Jurgens' bestseller about the Mosad. Starring Michael York, Colleen Dewhurst and Rod Steiger
22.30 Music - Mozart: Symphony No. 41, Jupiter (Vienna Philharmonic/Karl Böhm)

22.50 Language Corner, introduced by Avshalom Kor, and News

JORDAN TV (unofficial):
17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 19.30 News in Hebrew
20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Paul Daniel's World of Magic
21.10 Remington Steele 22.00 News in English 22.20 Feature film

MIDDLE EAST TV
13.30 Another Life 14.00 700 Club 14.30 Shape-Up 15.00 Afternoon Movie: Centennial (part 10) 16.30 Heartthrob 17.00 Flying Home 17.30 Muppets 18.00 The Jeffersons 18.30 Doc 19.00 News 20.00 Hardcastle & McCormick 21.00 Facts of Life 21.30 Newhart 22.00 Moonlighting 23.00 700 Club

RADIO

VOICE OF MUSIC
6.02 Morning Melodies 7.05 Chabrier: Joyeuse Marche; Ben-Haim: Suite; Dvorak: "In realm"; Singhalla: Romance
Op. 3; Grieg: Piano Concerto Op. 16 (Lupu, London Symphony/Revlin); Kachaturian: Suite from "Gayane" 9.00 Eiger, "Coolidge" Overture; Introduction and Allegro for Strings (London Philharmonic); McDonald: From Childhood; Janacek: Taras Bulba; Bruck: Concerto for 2 Pianos; Respighi: Pines of Rome (Montreal/Ortiz); Mendelssohn: Canzetta 12.00 Beethoven: Sonata Op. 7 (Aureus); Hindemith: Quartet for Clarinet, Violin, Cello and Piano 13.05 Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 5; Rachmaninov: Outpouring for Wind Instruments Op. 98 No. 1 (Rohrer); Beethoven: Violin Concerto; Weber: Symphony No. 1 15.00 Encounters 16.00 Beethoven: Sonatas Nos. 109, 110 and 111 17.30 Remains: Sonata for Strings and Continuo; Bach: Sonatas for Harpsichord 18.05 Music Anthology 19.00 Light Classical Music 20.05 Musical Medley 20.30

Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra under David Sharon with Heather Harper-Sheriff; Adamant LeMoine; Bernstein: Symphony "Jeremiah"; Chausson: Poeme de l'amour et de la mer; Ravel: Bolero 22.00 "Golden Generation" - Alfred Cortot, piano - Debussy: Sonata for Violin and Piano (with Tibbeaud); Beethoven: Trio, "Archduke" (with Tibbeaud, Casals); Faure: Lullaby

RADIO 1st
6.03 Programmes for Olim 7.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew 8.05 Compass - with Benny Hende 8.27 The Demanjuk Trial - live broadcast 14.30 Children's programmes 18.30 Education for all 18.05 News and 18.05 News in English 17.30 News in French 18.05 Jewish Traditions 18.30 Bible Reading 19.05 Lesson in Tanach 19.30 Programmes for Olim 22.05 Have a Dream

RADIO 2nd
6.12 Gymnastics 6.30 Editorial Review 6.53 Green Light - drivers' corner 7.00 This Morning - news magazine 8.05 Making an Issue 9.05 House Call - with Rivka Michaeli 10.05 All Shades of the Network - morning magazine 11.30 Safe Journey 12.10 O.K. on Two 13.00 Midday - news commentary, music 14.30 Humour 15.05 Magic Moments 16.05 Songs and Homework 17.05 Economics Magazine 18.05 Spotlight 18.45 Today in Sport 19.05 Today - radio newsround 19.35 This Week in the News 20.10 Hebrew songs 20.30 Basketball - live broadcast from Yael Ellahu of the National Final 22.30 Hebrew Songs 23.05 Between Ourselves

ARMY
6.05 University on the Air 6.30 Open Your Eyes - songs, information 7.07 "707" - with Alex Ansky 8.00 Good Morning Israel 9.05 in the Morning - with Leah O. 10.05 Coffee Break 11.05 Night Now - with Yossi Aloni 13.05 Good Place in the Centre 15.05 What's Doing - with Erez Tal 16.05 Four in the Afternoon 17.00 Evening News 18.05 Economics Magazine 19.05 Hebrew songs 20.05 Army and Defence Magazine (repeats) 21.00 Mabot - TV newsround 21.30 University on the Air 22.05 Popular songs 23.05 The 24th Hour 00.05 Night Birds - songs, chat

DAILY ENGLISH BROADCASTS ISRAEL RADIO
on 576 and 1458 kHz/Hz
07.00-7.15 News and Press Review
13.00-13.15 News followed by:
SUNDAY - "This Land" travel magazine
MONDAY - "Mainstream" consumer and community affairs

TUESDAY - "Israel Music" weekly magazine
WEDNESDAY - "With me in the studio" guest interview
THURSDAY - "Studio Three" arts magazine
FRIDAY - "Thank Goodness It's Friday"

SATURDAY - "Spotlight" people and issues in the news
17.00-17.05 News
20.00-20.15 News

CINEMA

JERUSALEM
Alliance Française: Grubouille 6.30, 9; Belt Agnost: Duna 6.30; Love and Death 6.15; Monty Python: Something Completely Different 8; Diva 8.45; Body Heat 12 midnight; CinemaScope: Rumble Fish 7; My Man Godfrey 9.30 (small hall); Starvick 9.30; North by Northwest 12 midnight; Sunset 11.30; Crime of Passion 11.30; 9.30; Edison: Hell Camp 4.30, 7, 9; Hellfire: Orion's Belt 7.15, 9.15; Israel Museum: On Dimanche a la Campagne 6.30, 9; Jerusalem Theatre: Summer 6.45, 9.15; Kfir: Platoon 4.30, 7, 9.15; Mafek: Deadly Game 7, 9; Orly: The Color of Money 4.15, 6.45, 9.15; Orion Or 1: Crocodile Dundee 4.30, 7.15, 9; Orion Or 3: Jumpin' Jack Flash 4.30, 7, 9; Crime of Passion 11.30 p.m.; Orion Or 4: Violets are Blue 4.30, 7; Metropolis 11.30 p.m.; Orion Or 5: Hot Target 4.30, 7, 9; Haunted House 11.30; Orion: Off Beat 4.30, 7, 9; Rome: Mosquito Coast 4.30, 7, 9.15; Samadai: Selvi and Nancy 7, 9.15.

TEL AVIV
Belt Lezard: Purple Rose of Cairo 11.15 p.m.; Ben-Yehuda: The Big Gag (Candid Camera) 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Chai 1: The Color of Money 4.45, 7.15, 9.45; Chai 2: Joshua Then and Now 7.25, 9.45; Chai 3: Soul Men 5, 7.25, 9.45; Chai 4: Malcolm, Firewalker 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Cinema One: Hannah and Her Sisters 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Dekel: Crocodile Dundee 7.15, 9.30; Dismal: 11.30; Decline of the American Empire 11.30, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Dismal: 11.30; The Mission 11.30, 4.45, 7.15, 9.40; Dismal: 11.30; The Color of Money 4.15, 6.45, 9.15; Orion Or 1: Crocodile Dundee 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Orion Or 3: Jumpin' Jack Flash 4.30, 7, 9; Orion Or 4: Violets are Blue 4.30, 7; Orion Or 5: Hot Target 4.30, 7, 9; Haunted House 11.30; Orion: Off Beat 4.30, 7, 9; Rome: Mosquito Coast 4.30, 7, 9.15; Samadai: Selvi and Nancy 7, 9.15.

HERZLIYA
Dan Accadia: The Other Side of the Moon 6.30 (not Wed), film short: Return of Martin Guerre 7, 9.30; Daniel: Trip to Bountiful 7.15, 9.30 (exc. Wed.); David: The Big Gag (Candid Camera) 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Hechal: Bouble 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; New Tiferet: The Fly 7.15, 9.15.

HOLON
Armon Home: Sky Pirates 7.15, 9.30; Jesus Christ Superstar 11.30 p.m.; Migdal: The Color of Money 7.15, 9.40; Segev: Platoon 4.30, 7, 9.30.

BAT YAM
Armon: Back to School 7.15, 9.30.

GVATAYIM
Hechal: Naked Cage 4.30, 7.15, 9.30.

RAMAT HASHARON
Kochav: Down and Out in Beverly Hills 7 (exc. Mon.); Donna For and Her Two Husbands 9.30; Otto is a Rhino 4 (not Wed.).

PETAH TIKVA
G.G. Hechal 1: Naked Cage 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; G.G. Hechal 2: Firewalker 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; G.G. Hechal 3: Platoon 4.15, 7, 9.30.

RISHON LEZION
G.G. Hechal 1: Crocodile Dundee 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; G.G. Hechal 2: The Big Gag (Candid Camera) 4.30, 7.15, 9.30.

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 8.85 per line including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 177.10 per line, including VAT, per month.

JERUSALEM
MUSEUMS
ISRAELI MUSEUM. New Exhibitions: Honore Daumier, Armand Hammer Collection (opens 21.3. at 8 p.m.). Continuing Exhibitions: Ancient Masks and Rattles, special Purim and general exhibit, from Neolithic to Roman period (Rockefeller); Felix Nussbaum (1904-1944), artist who perished in Holocaust "From Dada to 30", Meet an Israeli Artist, David Gerstein; Artists Quoting Artists; Tamara Rikman; The Jewish Shema, lamps and incense; paintings of Givat Alfia-Jaffa; Yehuda Streichman, comprehensive show of oils, 1940's to present; New York Now: 6 new-generation New York artists, representing East Village galleries trends; Animals in Ancient Art (Rockefeller); Ancient Glass; Bethlehem Embroidery, dresses and portions of costumes (until 28.3); Illustrations in Modelling Clay, book illustrating by Ronny Orr; Islamic Art (Paley Centre, opp. Rockefeller); Permanent exhibitions of Archaeology, Judaica and Ethnic Art.

VISITING HOURS: Main Museum 10-5; 11: Guided tour of Museum in English; 3: Guided tour of Judaica and Heritage galleries. 6.30, 9: Film, "Un Dimanche a la Campagne".

L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun-Thurs. 10-1; 3-5:30 p.m. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday even 10-12 Haploach St., Tel. 02-681291/2. Bus No. 15.

Conducted Tours
HADASSAH - Hourly tours of the Chagall Windows at Knyet Hadassah on the half hour. Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-446271.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY
English tours daily Sunday through Thursday: 1. Mount Scopus, 11 a.m. from the Broomfield Reception Centre, Administration Building, Buses 9, 22, 46, 26 & 23 to the first underground stop, 2. Givat Ram Campus, 9 & 11 a.m. from the Sherman Building, Buses 9, 28, & 24. Tel. 982218.

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrahi Women). Free Morning Tours - 8 Alkali Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-693222.

MISCELLANEOUS
Concert in Redeemer Church, Old City: The Israel Baroque Players with Elisabeth Rokoff, organ. Works by Handel, Mozart, Bach and others. Thursday, March 26, 1987 at 8:30 p.m.

TEL AVIV
MUSEUMS
TEL AVIV MUSEUM. New Exhibitions: Alexander Archipenko, A Centennial Tribute, 50 sculptures, sculpture-paintings and drawings. Continuing Exhibitions: Oskar Kokoschka, 1888-1980. Selection of Prints and Albums; Trends in Geometric Abstract Art; Oskar Munch, prints; Death, Love and Anxiety. VISITING HOURS: Sun-Thurs. 10-5, Sat. 11-2, 7-10; Fri. closed. Hebrew Baroque Players: Perpetual: Oskar Munch, prints; Death, Love and Anxiety. VISITING HOURS: Sun-Thurs. 10-5, Sat. 11-2, 7-10; Fri. closed.

Conducted Tours
AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrahi Women). Free Morning Tours - Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 233154.

WIZO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 223293; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 368617. ORT. To visit our technological high schools call Jerusalem 533141; Tel Aviv 536171, 233221, 240526; Netanya 53744.

PIONEER WOMEN - N.A.A.A.P. Morning tours. Tel Aviv, 210791. Jerusalem 244878. HADASSAH VISITORS DEPT. Astor Hotel, Room 01, 105 Hayarkon St. Tel. 03-223141.

HAIFA
MUSEUMS
HAIFA MUSEUM, 26 Shabbat Levy St. Tel. 04-622225. Exhibitions: Modern Art: Facing the Mirror - The Israeli Centenary. Now: Ancient Art - Coins of Akko in Ancient Times. Music & Ethnology: world paper cuts. Open: Sun-Thurs. & Sat. 10-1; Tue, Thurs. & Sat. also 6-8. Ticket also admits to National Maritime, Prehistoric and Japanese Museums.

WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-348840.

Buy Israeli products

Dollar's travails reflect G-6's failures

Post Economic Staff
and agencies

The escalating trade dispute between the U.S. and Japan contributed to the sudden wilting of the dollar in currency markets this week that brought it to a post-war low against the yen. But it was a relatively rare instance of cooperation among the big industrial powers, including the U.S. and Japan, that kept the dollar from plunging further.

Both the upward and downward push on the dollar can be traced back to February 22, when the six leading industrial powers...the Group of Six...met in Paris and worked out a programme aimed at stabilizing exchange rates. The U.S. pledged to trim its huge budget deficit, while Japan and West Germany promised to stimulate domestic demand at home and take pressure off their economies to export to the U.S.

Traders tried to unload the dollar at the beginning of the week partly because they decided Tokyo was failing to undertake the reforms that would support the value of the U.S. currency, traders and economists in New York say. But the central banks, apparently acting in accordance with a widely rumoured secret agreement to coordinate market intervention when necessary, began buying dollars in a big way starting Tuesday.

Central bank intervention is common enough, but this time the U.S. Federal Reserve joined in - a rare move on its part and one it did not confirm until late Tuesday, long after it had begun.

The result was a big plunge on Monday, followed by a further dip on Tuesday, leaving it at 149 yen at the close of New York trading Tuesday. It had been over 151 yen on Friday.

In European trading yesterday,



Tokyo currency traders.

(AFP)

the currency held to a tight range in nervous trading, with the U.S. currency finishing at 149.25 yen, just off its high for the day of 149.5. Concerns about further central bank intervention hung over the currency markets throughout the day and gave the dollar support.

Today, the U.S. trade war with Japan is expected to sharpen. The Reagan administration is considered likely to announce retaliatory measures against Japan over alleged "dumping" of semiconductors at unfairly low prices by deciding on some kind of tariffs on Japanese goods.

Protectionism itself is not necessarily bad for the dollar, but it is seen as a sign of a lack of progress in reducing the huge U.S. trade deficit, which is the main reason for the dollar's two-year-long decline. "Countries that have to protect are countries that can't compete," says

Lance Brofman, founder and chief economist of the New York Muni Fund, a bond mutual fund.

A further weakening of the dollar would hurt American consumers by pushing up prices of imports, but it presumably would help U.S. companies by making their products cheaper than those of other nations.

So far there has been scant evidence of a turnaround in the U.S. merchandise trade deficit, which reached a record \$170 billion dollars last year. Americans pay for their imports with dollars, creating a surplus of dollars floating around in the international economic system.

"There's a huge dollar overhang... and it feels weighty," so traders are trying to sell dollars, putting downward pressure on the currency, says Aubrey Zafuto, vice president for economics at J. Henry Schroder Bank and Trust Co.

The dollar's sharp decline on Monday was triggered by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker's comments on British television the day before that the U.S. had no target value for the dollar in relation to other currencies. But traders said that was merely a handy justification for people to dump the U.S. currency.

"Baker's been saying that all along," says the chief New York currency trader for a British bank, who spoke on condition that he not be identified. "They [traders] just used it as an excuse to sell dollars."

None of this might have occurred if there was a perception among currency traders that the Group of Six - the U.S., Japan, West Germany, Britain, France and Canada - was moving towards honouring the more difficult part of their Paris accord. But there is little evidence that U.S. has begun to tackle its budget deficit, which financed to a large extent by foreign purchases of U.S. bonds, which in turn create a demand for dollars with which to buy them. Nor has West Germany or Japan offered much in the way of stimulative measures that would direct their goods and services to home markets and away from the U.S.

Even if the U.S. has not lived up to its budget-cutting pledge, the Fed did deliver a forceful message to currency markets that the U.S. would honour the commitment to improve international monetary cooperation. In the past the U.S. has been reluctant to interfere with market forces except when it judged the markets to be disorderly. Tuesday the time apparently came.

But the impact was likely to be only temporary, and analysts expect the dollar to continue to fall over the long term as a way to reduce the American trade deficit.

Galagraph's strategy

Using U.S. money to crack the U.S. market

By SIMON LOUISSE

RAMAT GAN. - Galagraph Ltd., a manufacturer of graphic controllers and display systems, has joined a growing number of high-technology companies offering itself to investors via the U.S. over-the-counter market.

Galagraph expects to raise \$4-5 million which will dilute the current 73 per cent holding of TAT Aero Equipment Industries Ltd. to just over 50 per cent. The issue will primarily be spent on marketing, expanding distribution facilities, advertising and public relations and some research and development. The issue consists of 800,000 units of

two shares and two options each and are underwritten by Detek Securities Corp.

Despite very rapid sales growth, from \$1.6m. in 1985 - the company's first full year of operation - to \$4.7m. last year, Galagraph is disappointed with its performance in the U.S. While exports total around 95 per cent of production, sales to the U.S. comprised only 27 per cent.

"In America we were not so successful because of the shortage of funds," said Galagraph president Yochanan Ron. "To make a reasonable sales campaign you need heavy advertising and PR backing."

The company aims to get 50-60 per

cent of sales from the U.S. It has a fully owned subsidiary based in California, Galagraph Inc. with eight employees.

In Europe the company has separate distributors in each country with main sales from Britain, West Germany and France. The company also has plans to market in Australia and the Far East.

Galagraph's main product line is a family of graphic controllers driven by an IBM PC. The product supports leading CAD/CAM application software.

Ron conceded that the company had surrendered its world technology leadership, but he said it still

outscored most companies on a price/performance basis.

Galagraph hopes to develop a desk-top publishing system and a solid modelling product in the next year or two.

Supported by a 50 per cent subscription loan from a binational research foundation, the company completed 1986 with an unaudited profit of around \$700,000, compared with a loss of \$188,000 in 1985.

Ron said he did not expect the company to increase its work-force of 40 in Israel as a result of the issue. If it grows it will be because of the market not because of the money raised, he said.

THE TAX BURDEN/JEFF BROIDE

Money in the Bank

Not only are there political, security, economic and social problems associated with the administration of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, but tax ones as well. Until 1978 the Income Tax Ordinance made no mention of these areas, and taxpayers utilized this loophole to avoid the ambit of Israeli income tax.

But in 1978 the well-known Section 3A was introduced under which an Israeli citizen became liable to tax on income arising, produced or received in one of these

Many businesses have utilized this loophole enabling essentially Israeli companies to be considered resident in the territories for tax purposes by registering the companies in Israel but ensuring that management is exercised in the territories.

areas. In addition, if a corporation is resident in these areas, then Israeli citizens who hold shares in it are liable to income tax for their share of the company profits. However, when such a company distributes dividends, no taxes are levied on its shareholders for the income earned to avoid double taxation.

The Income Tax Law defines a citizen of Israel in terms of the 1952 Law of Citizenship: a company is deemed resident where it is resident and carries on business activities in Israel, or where both management and control is exercised in Israel (and not in the territories).

Profits are interestingly enough defined in terms of the particular tax law applicable in the area, in the West Bank that being the Jordanian income tax law.

In the light of this, it would appear that a temporary resident or tourist - that is someone who is not a citizen of Israel - is not liable to income tax on businesses or practices which he conducts in the territories. However, he would need to ensure that all his business operations are conducted in these areas and not on the other side of the Green Line, as well. Once business operations cross that pre-1967 border, the Income Tax authorities may render a stricter interpretation of the law.

Non-Israelis should be warned that they are liable to income tax under the Jordanian income tax law, which in many cases is not advantageous to the taxpayer, particularly in the light of the recent proposed income tax reforms in Israel.

Israeli shareholders in corporations resident in the territories will find that the Jordanian income tax is far more lenient than Israel's in defining profit. Many provisions are deductible, such as severance pay and doubtful debts. There are no restrictions on motor vehicle expenses and gifts, entertainment expenses, clothing allowances and overseas travel, other than that these ex-

penses should be incurred in the production of income. Companies are taxed at a rate of 38.5 per cent of their taxable income.

The Israeli shareholder in such companies must be careful that he has not received any "fringe benefits" that are deductible by the company but are still liable to taxes in his hands as income received or earned under the stricter terms of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance. Such might be the case, for example, where a director has the use of a company vehicle.

A company is considered Israeli for Israeli income tax purposes when it is registered in Israel and its main activities are in Israel, or alternatively, if management and control are exercised in Israel. Many businesses have utilized this loophole by registering the companies in Israel but ensuring that management and control are, in fact, exercised in the territories. This enables them to fall within the ambit of Section 3A.

Because profits are more widely defined under Jordanian tax law, these provisions enable the taxpayer company to show far reduced profits for income tax purposes, thus being liable to both lower income tax rates and a smaller income tax base. In addition, dividends received by the Israeli shareholder are not taxable under the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance because profits have already been taxed at the company level. Section 3A specifically excludes double taxing such dividends.

So, at least for the time being, we have a rather interesting sort of tax haven right in our midst.

Proposed Amendment No. 69 to the Income Tax Ordinance seeks to resolve some of these problems. Among others, this amendment proposes to change the definition of profits in the corporation so that the Israeli shareholder will be taxed on income and not necessarily taxable income. This draconian measure will, of course, render the tax haven worthless. In addition, the amendment seeks to define a resident of these areas similarly to that as defined for Israeli income tax purposes, namely as a person who is ordinarily resident in these areas. This would thus exclude the flexibility afforded temporary residents and tourists who, if the amendment is passed, would then become liable to taxes in these areas.

The amendment has not yet been approved, so the taxpayers are still free to enjoy the benefits of this tax haven. For how long no one really knows for sure. Certain technical practical problems do arise in setting up such entities in these areas which taxpayers would be well advised to take note of before proceeding. It is interesting to note that there are no inflationary tax provisions under Jordanian law, so that where the taxpayer keeps his books of account in shekels, taxable income will be calculated in nominal shekels.

Who said there are no loopholes in Israeli Income Tax Law?

The writer is a Certified Public Accountant (Israel). Questions may be addressed to him c/o The Jerusalem Post.

Ben-Gurion expanding terminal

By JONATHAN KARP
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. - Initial work is underway at Ben-Gurion Airport to expand the terminal by 7,000 square metres, but a legal battle may delay the construction effort for a few months.

Some support beams have been erected where the shuttle buses drop off passengers at the arrival entrance, but Airports Authority spokesman Menahem Eyal told The Jerusalem Post no walls will be torn down as long as there is a court injunction against Faber Engineering Ltd., the Haifa-based building company that won the contract.

Several competing firms, includ-



Ben-Gurion's departures area.

ing Solad Boneh, have filed a petition at the High Court of Justice, which has yet to hand down its ruling, seeking to block construction.

The expansion plan calls for the

check-in area to be enlarged by 2,000 square metres and the arrivals area by 5,000 square metres, with the addition of new, longer conveyor belts for baggage claim. Eyal says the project would cost NIS 6 million and take two years to complete.

After the terminal is enlarged, Ben-Gurion will be able to handle six million passengers per year, though Eyal says estimates are passenger volume will not reach that level until the year 2000. Ben-Gurion currently serves about three million passengers annually.

Work will also begin this year on Ben-Gurion's north-south runway, which will be lengthened by 500 metres in order to accommodate large commercial aircraft, Eyal says. Though several neighbouring settlements objected to the project, arguing that the flight path would raise noise levels, the National Planning Council approved the proposal. Three hundred metres are to be added to the runway's northern end, and 200 metres to the southern end.

The expansion plan calls for the

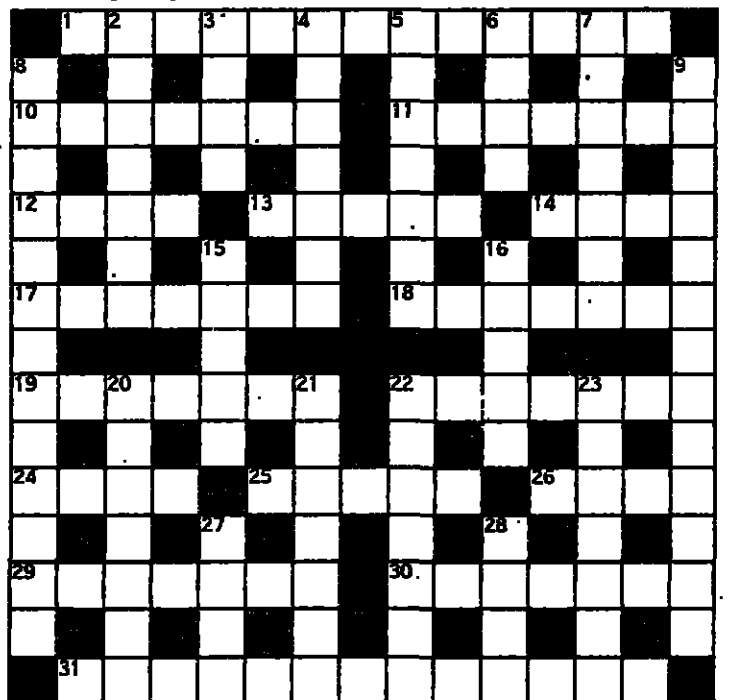
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Respectable girls - or tart? (5,2,6)
- 10 Picture held in fancy (7)
- 11 Somebody incompetent (7)
- 12 Spell it out to me (4)
- 13 Film actress in the dress circle (5)
- 14 Music circle? (4)
- 17 Type of reaction one may expect from 19 across (7)
- 18 Foreign nobleman enraged by exchange of letters (7)
- 19 It isn't apparent from Uncle Arthur (7)
- 22 Able to pay back in five pound notes, perhaps (7)

DOWN

- 24 Fire an employee for drinking, perhaps (4)
- 25 Use two joints on Sunday? (5)
- 26 Wise men having a different image out East (4)
- 29 It takes pluck to remove it (7)
- 30 Composer goes to court for judgment (7)
- 31 Setting up in business (15)



YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION

- WATCHWORD
G C H E A D L E
S C R I P T E D A L L E
W O S M T I L E P
O O P S T I T L E F E L T
R S S E S E O R A
C H A R L I E R I V E R
E A S E
S E A L A N T A S T I N I
T E R K N O O I N G
E P I C S T O P S E Y M A
T A I L Y E E N
M A R K E T G A R D E N S
N I L S N T
A N C E S T R A L

QUICK SOLUTION

- ACROSS: 1 Adverse, 2 Aries, 8 Bacon, 9 Protest, 10 Hancock, 11 Tulip, 12 Dryden, 14 Seaman, 17 Fager, 19 Pegasus, 22 Morocco, 23 Awake, 24 Reeve, 25 Bittern.
DOWN: 1 Amber, 2 Vacancy, 3 Rondo, 4 Expert, 5 Apostle, 6 Ideal, 7 Set upon, 12 Dreamer, 13 Earache, 15 Massage, 16 Aplomb, 18 Gorse, 28 Graft, 21 Stern.

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Sirays
- 4 London district
- 8 Soothe
- 9 Abundant
- 10 Cogent
- 11 Treachery
- 13 Resound
- 15 Orb
- 17 Seem
- 20 Challenge
- 22 Always
- 24 Bare
- 26 Representative
- 27 Letter
- 28 Wholly
- 29 Spirit

DOWN

- 1 Quays
- 2 Force
- 3 Malaga
- 4 Garland
- 5 Tranquillity
- 6 Deadlock
- 7 Inexperienced
- 12 Bellow
- 14 Yield
- 16 Crop
- 18 Thoughtful
- 19 Repatriation
- 21 Blood vessel
- 22 Banquet
- 23 Essential
- 25 Sailing vessel

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Ra'anana-Kfar Sava: Kupat Holim, 45 Ben-Gurion, Kfar Sava.

Netanya: Trufa, 2 Herzl, 28556.
Kiryat Haim: Kiryat Haim, 1 Hagana, Kiryat Haim, 721605.
Haifa: Haima, 22 Haima, Neve Sha'anana, 231905.

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Tel Aviv: Rabin (pediatrics), Ichiv (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado

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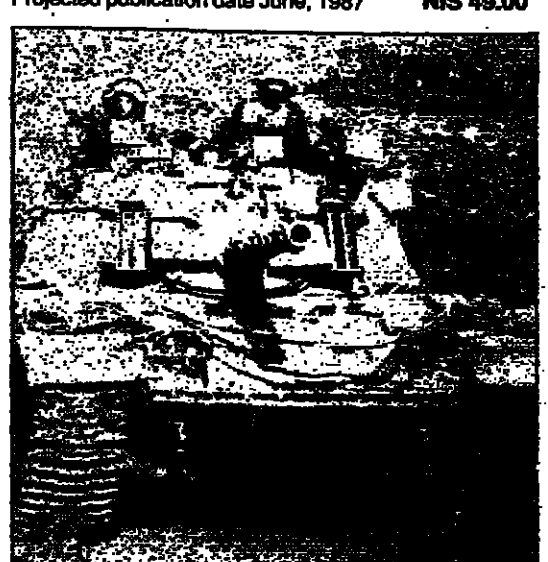
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Knesset tackles toughest issues

Budget debate in final stretch

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Wheeling and dealing on the budget warmed up yesterday as the coalition members of the Knesset Finance Committee met twice during the day with Finance Minister Moshe Nissim in an effort to find a compromise on the most difficult items in the proposed state budget.

Among the sources of dispute were the proposed changes in the income tax rules, whether to impose an education fee and the allocations for the Education and Health ministries. The finance committee managed to approve just one item on its agenda, a 60 per cent increase in car licence fees.

The MKs have been engaged all week in round-the-clock deliberations on the state budget in an effort to finish them before Monday, the deadline for bringing the appropriations bill for its second and third reading. Most of the committee members are convinced that the

most difficult issues will be voted on at the very last minute, probably on Sunday or Monday.

Committee Chairman Avraham Shapira (Agudat Yisrael) admitted yesterday that there was only a slim chance of getting the proposed education fee approved by the committee, since most of its members were against such a levy. But on the alternatives to the fee there is less agreement among the committee members.

The Labour Party MKs want to leave the existing stamp duty, which the Treasury wants to scrap, untouched. This would generate the income which would be lost by scrapping the fee that would be imposed on parents. The Likud MKs, however, said yesterday that the alternative to the fee should be a slash in the budget of the Education Ministry.

The committee members also want to introduce changes in the proposed income tax reform, with the aim of directing more of its

benefits to low- and middle-income earners. The Labour Party wants to finance the measure by raising the marginal tax rate on top incomes from 48 to 55 per cent and by reducing from NIS 9,000 to NIS 6,000 the minimum income on which a special 10 per cent income tax surcharge will be imposed.

The Likud said yesterday that it would propose doing away with one tax exemption that mainly benefits upper-income groups. The proposal is apparently aimed at the tax exemptions currently granted on money invested in training funds (*kranot hishalmu*).

In addition to the proposed changes in taxes, the committee was struggling with individual ministry budgets. The Labour Party asked to delay approval on the health budget, pending complaints by the Alignment Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almoulini that the budget tabled by the Treasury for her ministry would not cover all its needs.



Two unidentified members of a Hungarian agricultural delegation visiting Israel talk with Shmuel Kedem, head of Aviv, a flower grower. The delegation was here to attend the Aviv '87 flower show earlier this month and discuss cooperation between the two countries in the farm sector. (IPPA)

WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Cairo, Soviets reach \$7.6b. debt pact

MOSCOW (AFP). — Egypt is to repay its \$7.6 billion debt to the Soviet Union over 20 years in a barter deal, an Egyptian embassy spokesman said here yesterday.

It was the first official confirmation that Egypt's debt with the Soviet Union, frozen by Cairo in 1980, stood as high as \$7.6b. The exact amount has never been officially revealed. Western specialists previously estimated that the debt ranged between \$5b-\$7b.

The spokesman said the protocol signed with Moscow on Friday did not specify how the debt was to be repaid, although the Soviet Union "understood Egypt's economic situation." Asked if repayment would be in hard currency he said "no."

In Cairo, *Al-Ahram* reported that the repayment was over 25 years with a six-year grace period, and that the accumulated interest had been cancelled.

BANK OF JAPAN Governor Satoshi Sumita said yesterday that he believed the yen was unlikely to rise much further, and that central banks would continue joint intervention to prop up the dollar.

"Tuesday's intervention by the Bank of England, U.S. Federal Reserve and the Bank of Japan are in line with the G-6 currency stabilization agreement signed in Paris," Sumita told a regular news conference. "I believe the G-6 countries will continue joint intervention when necessary."

The Bank of Japan intervened in support of the dollar Tuesday, after the U.S. currency opened below 150 yen for the first time since World War II. Later Tuesday, the Federal Reserve and the West German Bundesbank and

the Bank of England also bought dollars (see story page 6).

A NEW ACCORD with banks on repayment of South Africa's foreign debt signed Tuesday boosted the nation's financial markets yesterday, but economists doubted whether it would do much to solve underlying problems in a recession-hit economy.

The agreement, reached in London, covers \$13 billion of a \$23b. foreign debt, giving South Africa a three-year breathing space. The new agreement replaces an interim restructuring plan that expires in June.

News of the agreement gave a boost to South Africa's rand currency yesterday. It rose nearly half a U.S. cent to just under 49 cents in Johannesburg, while the financial

market, the investment currency, jumped more steeply, rising two cents to 33 cents.

The Johannesburg Stock Exchange's Industrial Index rose to a record 1700 points as gold shares climbed.

Brazil and its bank creditors failed to achieve any breakthrough in debt talks here Tuesday night, after Brazil refused to say when it would resume interest payments.

Central bank governor Francisco Gros said after a meeting with a 14-bank advisory committee that Brazil could not make any interest payments at this time, though it would do so "as soon as we can."

Brazil suspended interest payments on its \$68 billion foreign debt to commercial banks on February 20 and shortly after announced it was freezing some \$16b. in short-term credit lines.

U.S. DURABLE GOODS orders shot up 6 per cent in February, the biggest increase in five months, the government reported on Tuesday.

The Commerce Department said orders for durable goods climbed to a seasonally adjusted total of \$101.2 billion in February, compared with a revised total of \$95.5b. in January.

Eatery prices due to rise 15%

By GREER FAY CASEMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Tourism Minister Avraham Shafir and Finance Minister Moshe Nissim yesterday signed an order authorizing a 15 per cent increase in prices charged by restaurants. The authorization does not include staff canteens and cafeterias in work places.

There have been no official price hikes in restaurants since June 1986, when a 10 per cent rise was approved. The spiralling costs of food pro-

ducts and other restaurant supplies were behind the current order, Ministry of Tourism officials said.

To prevent restaurateurs from implementing price hikes in excess of 10 per cent, the Tourism Ministry maintains a collection of menus including price lists. Ministry officials will make random surveys of restaurants across the country over the coming weeks to monitor price rises by comparing current rates with those on the old menus, Tourism Ministry officials said.

Second FTA conference planned for fall

TEL AVIV. — A second conference on the Free Trade Area agreement between Israel and the U.S. will be held in Washington next fall, the Israel-America Chamber of Commerce announced yesterday.

The four-day event will be coordinated by Pinchas Dror and David Litvak, Israel's economic representatives in Washington and in New York, respectively. The organization

committee, headed by the chamber's David Admon already has begun preparations in the U.S.

Clayton Yeutter, U.S. trade representative, will be assisting in the venture.

The first such gathering, held in November, attracted 500 Israeli and American businessmen. In 1986, Israel's exports to the U.S. increased by 10 per cent.

Shipyards puts hopes on Israel, U.S. Navy orders

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Israel Shipyards, still in receivership, is looking to military contracts from the Israeli and American navies to put it back on course in a year or two.

The Eitana, a powerful tugboat, was launched Sunday and is to be delivered to the Ports Authority in two months at a cost of NIS 9.25 million. The tugboat is first of four to be built for the Authority by the yard. They are powerful enough to handle ships of up to 60,000 tons and are fitted to serve as fire tenders.

The yard's general manager, Zeev Almog, met the commander of the U.S. Sixth fleet in Israel last week and received a promise that they would give the yard a larger share of their annual \$16 million repair work, which they farm out to yards in Italy, Spain and Greece in addition to Israel. This follows the highly satisfactory repairs carried out on three Sixth Fleet vessels by the yard last month, when in addition to delivering high quality work, the yard's engineers also discovered a mistake the fleet engineers had made in their own repair plan.

The yard's receiver, Amram Blum, said the repairs yielded a 95 per cent added-value and were, therefore, highly desirable jobs. He noted that the yard also had an agreement with West German shipping companies for repairs, but the yard's high price was a stumbling block.

Blum said that during the current fiscal year the government had subsidized the yard to the tune of \$5m. and further subsidies will be necessary next year as well. However, Almog expressed hope that the Defense Ministry would place part of the Israel Navy's submarine construction schedules for 1988 with the yard.

The Israel-U.S.-German project will keep the yard busy at 65 per cent of its capacity for six years, and enable it to engage 150 new workers in addition to the 430 now employed.

The fly in the ointment is the fact that the Sixth Fleet has refrained from coming to Haifa since the sentencing of the Israeli spy Jonathan Pollard. No visits are now scheduled.

Last week the yard delivered the second of two tugboats built for the Israel Navy.

'Guinness chief had Swiss bank account'

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Former Guinness chairman Ernest Saunders held the equivalent of \$4 million in a Swiss bank account, to which another Guinness director Thomas Ward had access, a High Court in London heard yesterday.

The existence of Saunders' Swiss account was revealed at a hearing where the new Guinness management attempted to obtain an injunction freezing Saunders' assets, until it has recovered the \$7.8m. it claims he paid to a Jersey company during the takeover battle for Distillers last year.

The injunction has been granted beginning April 8, giving Saunders the opportunity to appeal next week. The money paid to a Jersey company apparently went for fees to U.S. lawyer Ward to compensate him for time spent in Britain advising Guinness on the takeover.

COMPANY RESULTS

Fibronics International Inc.
Fibre optics

Year	1986	1985
Revenue	\$8.94m.	\$8.14m.
Net income	(\$36.327)	(\$4.926)
Per share		

Teva Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
Pharmaceuticals

Year	1986	1985
Revenue	\$104.3m.	\$91.23m.
Net income	\$14m.	\$7.2m.

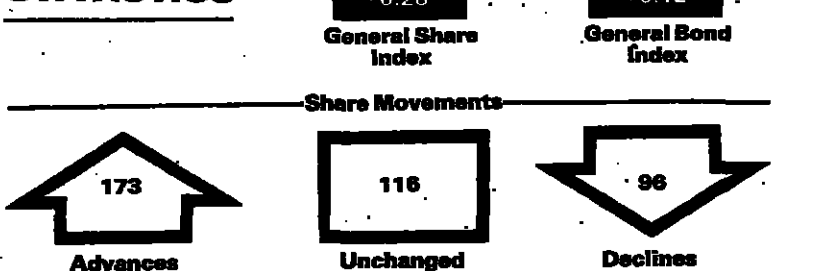
*1985 represents full-year figures.

Hadar Insurance Centre Ltd.
Insurance brokerage

Year	1986	1985
Net income	(NIS 2.27m.)	1.83m.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS



Stock Indices		Investment Cos.	Oil Exploration
General (excluding argmt.)	151.01 +0.73%	167.18 +0.11%	170.12 -2.97%
Non-argmt. Banks	146.82 +1.23%		
Arrangement Banks	108.07 +0.13%		
Financial Inst.	144.40 +0.81%		
Insurance	114.99 +0.49%		
Real Estate & Agric.	123.78 +0.22%		
Real Estate & Agric.	146.14 +1.47%		
Food & Tobacco	152.98 +0.79%		
Textiles	153.35 +1.11%		
Electronics	153.03 +1.62%		
Metals	156.84 +0.55%		
Chemicals	148.18 +0.80%		
Industrial Invest.	165.82 -0.07%		

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%
Commercial Banks			
(not part of "arrangement")			
Martime	2180	712	+4.8
General non-arr.	27800	128	+0.7
First Int'l	5410	2413	+2.1
RBI	6820	2723	-
Mortgage Banks			
(part of "arrangement")			
IOB	91100	316	-0.2
Union	67880	197	-0.2
Discount	115500	107	-
Mizrahi	27450	610	-0.3
Hapoalim	61780	900	-
General A	158800	2	-
Leumi O.I.	38270	1688	-0.4
Rn. Trade	52500	-	-
Financial Institutions			
(not part of "arrangement")			
AgriC	no trading	-	-
Ind. Dev. DD	no trading	-	-
Clat Leasing O.I.	29000	42	-
Insurance			
Ararat O.I.	1750	270	+3.6
Haasneh	420	42900	-
Phoenix O.I.	777	2514	-
Haasneh	7530	30	+2.0
Menorah	2700	118	-1.1
Zahar	7880	2320	+6.2
Shin Hold. 1	12600	-	-
Trade & Services			
Mel Ezra	1339	2151	-0.1
Supersol 2	13100	1312	+2.4
Delek	6390	5282	+2.8
Lightstar	28000	150	-4.4
Cold Storage	1470	4571	-2.0
Den Hotels	1930	500	-1.0
Yarden Hotel	2550	337	+6.3
Hilon 1	no trading	-	-
Team 1	1337	8469	-
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Acorn	1280	19441	-
Ellen	480	12508	-1.2
Africa Isr. O.I.	58900	358	+1.7
Dankner	7500	800	+4.9
Prop. & Bldg.	no trading	-	-
Boyside O.I.	5160	1503	+5.7
ILDC	98000	404	+4.8
Rassco	5470	20	-8.1
Mahadim	6881	254	+0.0
Hadarim	no trading	-	-
Industrials			
Dubek b	8480	59	-
Pr-Ze 1	no trading	-	-
Sunifrost	16800	354	-0.8
Adgar	28850	832	-0.2
Argaman	635	2886	-
Delta G 1	18100	127	-1.6
Maquet 1	8230	1427	+4.7
Enigle 1	4700	283	-2.0
Polgar	685	11440	-10.3
Schoeller	5000	901	+3.0
Schoeller	19102	132	+0.0
Rogovin	2950	808	-1.7
Orden O.I.	10950	833	+4.0
Is. Can Co. 1	4750	1201	-
Zion Cable	2350	1315	+2.8
Poker Steel	23800	27	-
Eilat	617500	28	-
Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. r	9000	1084	-
Ellen	5950	1715	-
Ark 1	458	12808	-0.2
Gahelot	1700	755	+5.6
Landeco O.I.	1584	21846	-
Landeco O.I.	3100	411	-7.5
Pal 10	12999	32	-0.0
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	35200	132	-
J.O.E.L.	7365	1653	-0.3

Arrangement	NIS 2,120,600
Bonds	NIS 10,960,600
Treasury Bills	NIS 9,287,300
Share Movements	
Advances	173 (133)
of which 5%+	26 (15)
Declines	96 (146)
of which 5%+	18 (17)
Unchanged	116
Declines	96
Trading Halt	36 (14)

Bond Market Trends	
Index-linked:	Stable/falls to 0.5%
3% fully linked:	Mixed to 1%
4.25% fully linked:	Stable/falls to 0.5%
80% linked:	Stable
Double linked:	Stable
Dollar linked:	Falls slightly
Admiral:	Falls to 1%
Rimmon:	Falls to 1%
Gilboa:	Generally stable
FC denominated:	26-319%
T-bills:	
(annual yield)	

Arrangement Yields:	
IDB ord.	16.57%
Union O.I.	16.70%
Discount A	16.44%
Agan 5	11.90
Alloa	16.70%
General A	16.43%
Leumi Stock	16.83%
Fin. Trade 1	16.11%

Israel Money Markets

Shekel Deposits (annual rates)		7 days	14 days	30 days
Bank	Deposit			
Leumi (Mar. 22)	1,000-999	11.00	12.00	13.00
	1,000-999	21.50	21.50	21.50
	10,000-99,999	22.50	22.50	22.50
	100,000+	23.50	23.50	23.50
Hapoalim (Mar. 25)	Up to 999	10.00	11.00	12.00
	1,000-999	21.00	21.00	21.00
	10,000-99,999	22.00	22.00	22.00
	100,000+	23.00	23.00	23.00
Discount (Mar. 20)	40-999	10.00	11	12
	1,000-99,999	24.00	24	24.00
	100,000-500,000	24.00	24	24.00
	500,000-999,999	24.50	24.50	24.50
	1,000,000+	24.50	24.50	24.50
Mizrahi	40-100	10.00	11	12
	1,000-99,999	24.00	24	24.00
	100,000-500,000	24.00	24	24.00
	500,000-999,999	24.50	24.50	24.50
	1,000,000+	24.50	24.50	24.50
First Int'l (Mar. 18)	90-999	17.00	18.10	19.10
	1,000-499	22.00	21.90	21.80
	500-999	23.00	22.40	22.20
	1,000-49,999	24.00	23.50	23.20
	50,000+	25.00	25.00	25.00

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates)		3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
Currency (incl. deposit)	Rate			
U.S. dollar (\$10,000)	5.625	5.625	5.625	5.625
Pound sterling (£10,000)	8.00	7.825	7.825	7.825
Deutsche mark (DM 100,000)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Swiss franc (SF 50,000)	2.875	2.875	2.875	2.875
Yen (¥ 10 million)	2.825	2.825	2.825	2.825

Rates vary according to size of deposit. SOURCE: BANK LEUMI.

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates (March 25)					
	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES		Rep.
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Rate
Currency basket	1.8710	1.8620	—	—	1.8614
U.S. dollar	1.8710	1.8620	1.87	1.84	1.8659
Deutsche mark	0.8770	0.8679	0.88	0.90	0.8820
Pound sterling	2.5800	2.5123	2.53	2.64	2.5679
French franc	0.2386	0.2380	0.25	0.27	0.2650
Japanese yen (¥100)	1.0731	1.0685	1.05	1.10	1.0788
Dutch florin	0.7771	0.7598	0.76	0.80	0.7609
Swiss franc	0.9489	0.9300	0.93	0.98	0.9359
Swedish krona	0.2514	0.2486	0.26	0.28	0.2629
Norwegian krone	0.2237	0.2267	0.23	0.24	0.2343
Danish krone	0.2230	0.2243	0.23	0.24	0.2345
Finnish mark	0.3581	0.3526	0.35	0.37	0.3603
Canadian dollar	1.2223	1.2376	1.20	1.25	1.2300
Australian dollar	1.1104	1.1424	1.14	1.14	1.1404
Italian lira (1000)	0.7940	0.7939	0.51	0.61	0.7889
Belgian franc (10)	0.4213	0.4286	0.41	0.43	0.4298
Austrian schilling	1.2476	1.2562	1.28	1.26	1.2589
Irish punt (1000)	1.2317	1.2471	1.20	1.27	1.2393
Jordanian dinar	—	—	4.42	4.89	4.6386
Egyptian pound	—	—	0.80	0.80	0.8130
ECU	1.8219	1.8445	—	—	1.8326
Irish punt	2.3418	2.3709	1.06	1.13	2.3575
Spanish peseta (100)	1.3405	1.2941	1.21	1.29	1.2560
SOURCES: BANK LEU/LJM.					

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Tender plant of peace

EXACTLY eight years have passed since the signing of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. These have been years marked by the absence of war and by slow development of a modicum of normality between the two formerly warring nations. But the widely expected breakthrough into a general Arab-Israeli peace has not materialized; and even the Egyptian-Israeli relationship has not been noticeable for an excess of warmth.

In fact the peace has been pretty cold, as Egypt's Dr. Butros Ghali warned early on it would be if the procedures for solving the Palestinian question provided in the Camp David agreement were not made proper use of.

The proper use of those procedures was for a while a major bone of contention between Jerusalem and Cairo. The result was that the much touted five-year autonomy for the Arab residents of Judea, Samaria and Gaza - as the Hebrew version of the agreement calls the areas - never got off the ground. With Egypt rooting for an arrangement that would inevitably lead to the setting up of a Palestinian state, and Israel insisting that nothing be done that might prejudice its own claim to the areas, the talks were broken off.

The diplomatic stalemate was not ended with the accord on arbitration for Taba last year, and the "peace process" is at present stuck deep in the mud.

True, there is now an understanding between the governments of Egypt and Jordan and half of Israel's government - an agreement somewhat half-heartedly concurred in by the U.S. administration - that direct peace negotiations between Israel and Jordan-joined-by-Palestinians could, and should, be launched under the protective umbrella of an international conference. The understanding is prompted by Jordan's belief that it needs such protection against Arab extremists to engage Israel in peace talks.

The sticky issue is, of course, Palestinian representation. Although it seeks on occasion to create the contrary impression, Jordan contests the Egyptian view that the PLO is still worthy of its designation in Rabat as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. King Hussein seems eager to wrest Palestinian leadership away from the PLO by entrenching himself more securely in the occupied West Bank. But to succeed in this he needs investment money which he does not have, and which the U.S., his only possible major benefactor, is unable or unwilling to grant him.

For the White House, the Middle East today is distinctively a low-level priority, and the American interest in the region is confined to the avoidance of a new war which might darken President Reagan's last days in office. So long as a measure of tranquility is maintained west of the Gulf, all is considered in Washington to be well.

In this country the stalemate is deplored by one major party and is in effect heartily welcomed by the other, which conveniently puts all blame for the stalemate on the Arabs. For if only Jordan consented to discuss the implementation of Camp David... But Jordan was not a party to the agreement, and is not bound by it. The challenge now is obviously to devise a substitute for Camp David so that a revision of the pre-1967 war lines in the east could be discussed in the context of peace.

But there is nothing further from the mind of all Likud leaders - regardless of their faction affiliation - than any further transfer of any portion of land occupied in 1967 to the Arabs. Given this attitude by the veto-wielding party, all talk by it of progress toward peace without the benefit of an international conference is a hollow sham, when not self-delusion.

The self-delusion is that the tender plant of the peace - or even mere normality - with Egypt itself will indefinitely flourish in a political wilderness bereft of a peaceful accommodation with the Palestinians.

PROBE

(Continued from Page One)

much regretted the "irresponsible, inaccurate and fragmentary impression conveyed by Israel TV concerning the work of the subcommittee."

Shamir sent his letter to Liba'i yesterday after getting cabinet approval of it in a telephone poll of ministers.

Government officials said the language of the letter and the decision to ask cabinet approval were the result of negotiations held in the last few days between Liba'i and Attorney-General Yosef Harish.

One official involved in the negotiations said the cabinet poll was needed to strengthen the commitment Shamir gave the three witnesses.

The letter to Liba'i was discussed yesterday at a meeting between Shamir, Vice Premier Peres and Defence Minister Rabin, according to government sources. Following the meeting, Shamir decided to hold the phone poll.

The only minister who opposed the decision was Energy Minister Moshe Shahal.

HERUT

(Continued from Page One)

a reputation of last year's widespread voting by non-delegates, every voter will be required to present a special delegate card with his or her photograph.

The convention will vote on 11 policy issues, including support for the exclusivity of the Camp David agreements.

Well-placed sources said yesterday that one of the policy resolutions, drafted in consultation with Shamir, will call on the government to "oppose an international conference, to strengthen the elements who oppose it - especially in the U.S. - and to bring about the frustration and total cancellation of this idea."

Katsav, who is charged with the organization of the convention said that during the past year he had felt "like the navigator of a foundering ship in stormy seas with a conflict-ridden crew and sharks all around."

He said that last year's riotous convention - of which Herut was "ashamed" - reflected the "sudden disappearance" of Menachem Begin, the man who had been "dominating and admired" in his 30-year rule over Herut.

"The future of Herut hangs in the balance," Katsav said. Herut ministers are responsible for keeping the peace at the convention, he added, saying that if they can't control their supporters "questions should be raised whether they are leaders or are being led."

SPIES

(Continued from Page One)

izing an operation to penetrate Israel's military intelligence community. Durenberger said that this decision apparently led to Israel's decision to "run" Pollard in Washington.

Israeli leaders as well as Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger have denied Durenberger's account. "I know that's not the case," Weinberger said last Sunday on NBC's *Meet the Press*. He described Durenberger's remarks as "the most damaging kind of statements because they are immediately picked up as justification for further espionage against the U.S."

But six days after Durenberger's remarks, *The Washington Post*

quoted two sources in Washington as saying that an Israeli military officer "who was unhappy with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon volunteered to provide limited, classified information to the U.S. government."

The story stated that both governments had pledged not to recruit spies in each other's country, but also acknowledged that they could not refuse unsolicited "walk-ins" - such as Pollard himself - who volunteered potentially sensitive information.

Democratic Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, a former vice chairman of the Intelligence Committee, told *The Jerusalem Post* that he was unaware of any such U.S. espionage operation in Israel.

SUDDENLY, a man rises in the morning and after reading the newspapers feels that he is a proud Jew. And then splendid things happen - Oh! what a wonderful day. That's what happened to Professor Shlomo Avineri after seeing the morning papers which quoted, at length, the reactions of American Jewry to the Pollard affair.

These frightened and faint-hearted Jews, the professor accusingly concluded, and immediately retired to his desk to straighten the bent backs with the whip of his pen - "Letter to an American Friend" (*The Jerusalem Post*, March 10, 1987), which was published with added impact in both English and Hebrew, both there and here.

This is not the first time Professor Avineri, a man built without fear, has braced the faltering and encouraged the weak. As the cannons roared during the Lebanese War, so did Avineri's muse - he was the chief propagandist of the war, carefully removing from the information-arena all those whose resolve had been enfeebled by reason of doubt.

Just as five years ago when he mouthed words of rebuke at American Jewry, so now he brings forward words of reproach: "And when the going gets rough, your leaders reacted like trembling Israelites in the *shetel*, not like the proud and mighty citizens of a free democratic society... you too need to be freed from... what Abad Ha'am called 'servitude within freedom'..."

How fortunate we are, how favourable our lot, that the outright

intellectuals among us - not just the politicians - also prove from time to time that their chests are not flat but inflated, and that the heart of a lion lodges therein. In this chest - Shlomo the Lionheart, the Ariel Sharon of the academic world.

SUDDENLY, a man retires to his bed in the evening, after having written his article of chastisement, feeling that he is a hero and that they, there, are pitiful, frightened, and *Galut*-like - the truth from the Land of Israel. An article as strong as Shlomo Avineri's has not been written hereabouts for a long time, not since *Hamodia* and *She'arim* warned China, and put the Soviet Union in its place.

What selective hearing: the chirp of the *Galut* is heard very well from afar, while close up in one's own backyard, it is not heard at all. But it chirped here loud and clear in recent days when the troika - Shamir, Peres, Rabin - under the coercion of the American public, decided in highly *Galut* panic, to ostensibly distance Israel from the South African leprosy.

What humane morality failed to achieve, so did common sense; and what common sense failed to achieve, so did time. But where morality, sense and time failed, fear succeeded - the terrible fear of America, of being banished from the

THIS PAST WEEK an American delegation of Jewish leaders visited Israel and among the topics on their agenda was the Israel government's handling of the Jonathan and Anne Pollard case, more specifically, their claim of negligence by the Israel government in promoting Col. Aviem Sella and Rafael Eitan, the handlers of Jonathan Pollard, to prominent positions.

What we were seeing was the American Jewish leadership, United States citizens, involving themselves in the policies of a foreign government which they did not elect, nor are they privileged to elect. I think the whole exercise reflected panic. The American Jewish leadership was fearful that strain was developing in America-Israel relations and in being both a loyal American and a loyal Jew. They feared there was a possibility that both of these problems might eventually lead to a backlash of anti-Semitism in the United States.

As one who had been asked by the Pollard and Henderson families to help represent their children and who acted as their counsel for a short period, I cannot condone the actions of these American Jewish leaders. As an American and a Jew, they do

No place for U.S. Jews

Leon H. Charney

not represent me nor do they represent the positions I take with respect to the problem of dual loyalty. Dual loyalty is not a problem in the Pollard affair.

What is more of a problem is the conduct of American Jewish leaders on network television, making a public spectacle of the possibility of a strained relationship between American Jews and Israeli Jews. Their behaviour has been counterproductive for the following reasons:

American Jews have been caused unjustified alarm and needless fear. The Israeli people have been demeaned, the implication being that they are incapable of modifying or changing government policies if those policies are the result of poor judgment or negligence.

The Israeli people behaved with outstanding moral dignity towards their government with respect to Pollard, Sella and Eitan. The

citizens of Israel spontaneously initiated a campaign to help defray the legal expenses of the Pollard family. I have enormous faith in the *vox populi* of Israel.

It is they who should determine how their government should react. And if their government does not respond in a way that reflects the democratic principles of their country, it is they, through their public outcry, who will cause this government to collapse.

It is not the American Jews who have that right. We do not vote nor do we pay taxes in Israel. It is far easier to sit comfortably in the United States and criticize the actions of the government at a dinner party without having to pay enormous taxes, serve in the army till the age of 55, and protect with one's life the borders of a country that is constantly under attack.

We are but limited partners in our

relationship with the government of Israel and we are no more than equal in spiritual brotherhood with the people of Israel. Certainly we have no greater rights to move their government than the Israelis themselves. Only when we become citizens of that country and assume the responsibility that such citizenship entails - including fighting in its wars - shall we have become true partners.

I PLACE MY unqualified trust in the enormous common sense of the Israeli people and the unrelenting and vigorous Israeli press to examine, lobby, force, cajole and, if need be, to call for the overthrow of the leadership of its government if it is not espousing the highest principles of morality, truth and justice.

Now, more than ever, the Israeli press is serving as the *de facto* opposition party and a watchdog of

the scandal was also Judaized by Pollard's wife, Anne, and the couple's families. They too portrayed Jonathan as a good Jew, who never wanted more than to return home, to Israel, in peace and honour, but before making aliya, ascending to the Land of Israel, he would make yerida, stoop low, the better to understand.

The Pollard affair underwent an Orthodox conversion not only there but here as well. Public opinion in Israel saw in him: our brother Jonathan whose love for us surpassed the love of women. Our war veterans again espoused the well-known and lofty principle that one doesn't abandon a comrade on the battlefield, and established a popular movement in the spirit of Israel - grandfather and father and uncle and cousin and distant cousin - all Israel are brothers and cousins, relatives and kin.

Some of our honourable leaders (no respect intended) stamped the affair *kasher lemechadrin* - under the supervision of Rav Ariel Sharon. He said, and none of his colleagues silenced him, that the Jewish people does not abandon a son, and a way will yet be found to help Sharon, who set the tone which the widows of the last war will not forget, remembers to promise, all hope is not lost.

So what, damn it, does Shlomo Avineri want from American Jewry? Is it their fault that Emile Zola-like he raises an accusing finger at the Jews, the poor, the poor Jews? When irresponsible behaviour is widespread and Jonathan Pollard is portrayed as a *warm Jew*, American Jews should behave responsibly and flee from him as from fire.

The writer is a CRM Knesset member.

its national unity coalition government. At times, a unity government can be dangerous since the parties involved might seek to preclude examination of certain problems or areas of embarrassment which might prove damaging to one or both sides. I am certain that both the press and the people of Israel are acutely aware of this possibility and need no prodding from any other source.

As a Jew, considering our turbulent history of anti-Semitism and the tragedy of the Holocaust, my emotional reactions might lead me to understand why the Pollards did what they did, although I cannot condone it. I can buttress this feeling by studying the roots and heritage of Judaism which, from my point of view, represents forgiveness, compassion and mercy for a Jew in need and in trouble. I see no conflict between these two positions - nor do I have to apologize for such feelings.

One thing is clear. I can conduct myself on this matter very well within the confines of the United States and need not do it in Jerusalem in front of the TV cameras of the world.

The writer is a New York lawyer and author of the book *Special Counsel*.

READERS' LETTERS

RISHON LEZION CINEMAS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, - Thank you for finally including Rishon Lezion in your cinema listings.

While the residents of the city are thrilled about the two new movie houses, you have nevertheless overlooked our two veteran theatres that have been serving this area for many, many years.

ROSANNE SAGER-TZUK
Rishon Lezion.
Cinema listings are paid adverts. As part of the arrangement, we include the films of these cinemas in a daily listing. We would be pleased to publish the programme of the cinemas mentioned, if they decide to advertise in our Friday Magazine. Ed., J.P.

STEFAN ZWEIG

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, - Regarding S.T. Meravi's story "Zweig in Petropolis" (February 27), I visited Stefan Zweig's and his wife's graves in Petropolis in 1971. They are buried in the Christian cemetery. When I wrote about this to the Vienna Jewish community suggesting that something should be done about it, the answer was, if I think so, I should do it.

The graves were extremely hard to find and the Tourist Office did not even know who Zweig was.

I really feel that Stefan Zweig, who gave the world so many unforgettable books, deserves better. R. OSER
Jerusalem.

POOR WRITING

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, - I am a new olah (four months) and a daily reader of your paper. I frequently find myself struggling to understand some of your articles. The reason may be that some of your writers simply do not write well and that some articles are not sufficiently edited.

There are enough difficulties for a new olah without making reading your paper one of them.

Haifa. KARL LADEN

ELECTORAL REFORM

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*

Sir, - David Krivine ("To end the 'affairs' - reform the voting system," March 12) seems to believe that carving the country into electoral districts would prevent scandals like the Pollard and Nakash affairs. We have proportional representation and scandals, therefore if we had no proportional representation we would have no scandals.

Is the failure to extradite Nakash really a failure to respond directly to the electorate? I would like to meet the Knesset member, of any party, who is eager to extradite Nakash and then to explain to the voters why he did it.

Would the MK of a district insist on being permitted to hold dialogue with the PLO, as Krivine suggests? Not unless the majority of his district felt that way. Today Krivine can vote for a pro-dialogue MK, and together with like-minded people around the country can elect one. In a district, cut off from the scattered thousands who share his philosophy, he couldn't.

"The country should stop delegating its authority to party caucuses," Krivine writes. But who will choose candidates in the districts, if not the parties? Fragmented, the minor parties

will be swallowed up and will make their demands from inside the major parties rather than from outside. Those at the top will be just as secure as ever. The difference will be not a decline in "mutual backscratching," but a whole new form of it, as each MK bargains for favours to his own district.

Yes, the country should stop delegating its authority to party caucuses, but no technical restructuring of the Knesset will invent a concerned electorate. The fault is not in the Knesset, but in ourselves. Under the present system, even more than under a district system, we are free to vote for whomever we want. We just haven't been using our votes right.

Herziya. MARK LEVINSON
Sir, - David Krivine's article calling for the reform of our voting system (March 12) was a rare pleasure.

The call should be made loud and clear to our responsible leaders, but to make it even more effective, those people who are willing and qualified to take over should be heard and seen. So far, unfortunately, this has hardly been the case.

PAUL FROELICH
Haifa.

WAR CRIMINAL

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*

Sir, - An article in your March 15 issue incorrectly states that accused Nazi war criminal Bohdan Kozly was reported expelled from the U.S., when in fact he fled to avoid extradition.

A special U.S. prosecution team requested in 1984 that the Costa Rican government return him, but the request was refused. Since then, a new Costa Rican government has been installed, one that is comparatively friendly to Israel.

The Soviet Union has requested his extradition to stand trial there, but Israel is where he should stand trial, since many witnesses have testified in the Florida federal court of his involvement in the deaths of over 400 Jewish children.

ARYEH HOFFMAN
Jerusalem.

The report in our paper came from Reuters. - Ed. J.P.

INSURANCE DISCOUNTS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, - We refer to Martha Meisels' article of January 2, "Your money and your life," in which she reports that the Generali company is now giving AACI members a 18 per cent discount on car insurance.

To the best of our knowledge such a discount is illegal because AACI is not and cannot be included in the list of collective insurance beneficiaries, as it is not a place of work.

G.D. BALTINSTER
Mulford and Co. Ltd.
Haifa.

Martha Meisels comments: I rechecked my information with the insurance committee of AACI and was told that, indeed, it is no longer permissible to give officially-advertised discounts on car insurance to anyone, including place-of-work groups. However, Generali has reportedly assured the AACI that its insured members will continue to get the most-competitive-possible prices in the market for car insurance.

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DOWNHILL ALL THE WAY

Another Prisoner of Zion released

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Soviet authorities yesterday evening released Yosef Berenshtein, a Prisoner of Zion given a four-year sentence a little more than two years ago for "hooliganism." Berenshtein's early release raised hopes for two other Prisoners of Zion arrested on trumped-up criminal charges.

The Berenshtein release came 24 hours after Berenshtein's wife Fanya on Wednesday appealed to Soviet President Andrei Gromyko's deputy for Berenshtein's release.

Soviet Deputy President Rutel told Mrs. Berenshtein on Wednesday that the release could take as long as four months.

The discrepancy between what Rutel told her and yesterday's release indicates that Berenshtein's freedom was politically ordered by a high-ranking member of the Central Committee.

It is too early to tell whether the Berenshtein release is linked to the visit to Moscow by two top-ranking Jewish leaders, World Jewish Congress chairman Edgar Bronfman and Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations chairman Morris Abram, who also heads the National Conference for Soviet Jewry. They met yesterday morning with the director of the Kremlin's Department of Religious Affairs, and with the first deputy to the Soviet Union's general prosecutor.

Bronfman and Abram are emphasizing in their talks that "there must be drastic improvement in emigration."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Carter says Assad ready to talk

Jerusalem Post Staff

Former U.S. president Jimmy Carter yesterday came out in support of an international Middle East peace conference. He said that Syrian President Hafez al-Assad backs "the principle" of direct negotiations within an international parity, and expressed the hope that Assad would eventually join the peace process.

At an hour-long meeting with Foreign Minister Peres, Carter said that Assad recognized that an international conference would not be able to impose solutions, but would be a basis for bilateral talks.

Speaking later in the day at a luncheon hosted in his honor by President Herzog, Carter said he had discerned a new degree of maturity and readiness for flexibility among Arab leaders during his visits to Algeria, Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

At a dinner hosted by Peres at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, Carter said: "I don't think it is possible, despite preferences of many Israelis, to continue the peace process outside the framework of an international peace conference."

He also said that it was politically impossible for King Hussein to agree to direct negotiations without the international conference, adding that "Hussein is not Sadat and Jordan is not Egypt."

Carter met last night with Prime Minister Shamir.

Israeli officials said that Carter had not brought messages with him from the Arab leaders that he had met in his current Middle East tour.

Carter arrived in the morning, crossing the Allenby Bridge from Jordan and was greeted by Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman.

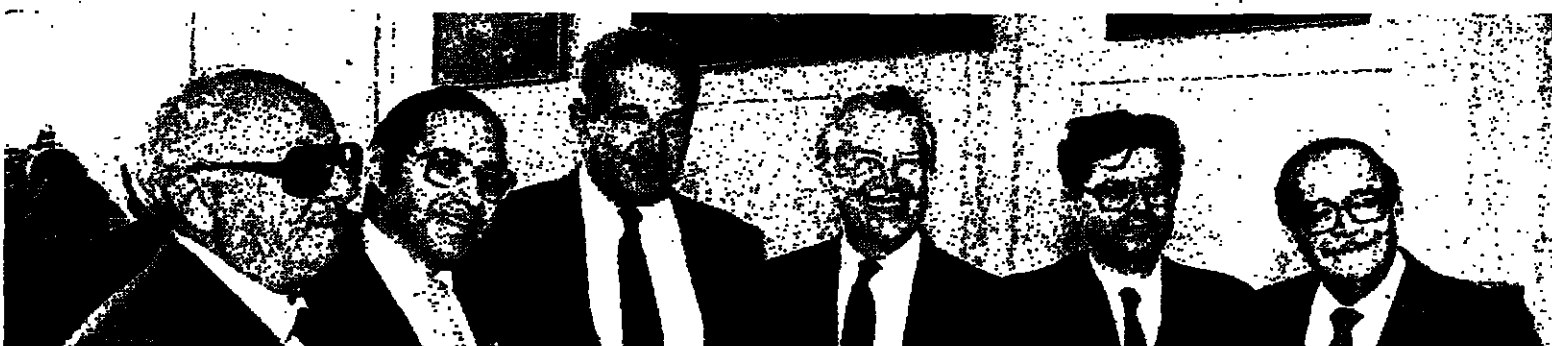
At the bridge, Carter said he hoped the achieve-

ments of Camp David would encourage Middle East leaders to push on with the peace process.

Carter's first day in Israel was dominated by reminiscences of his historic achievement - the 1978 Camp David agreement and the subsequent signing of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt exactly eight years ago to the day. He had high praise for the "courageous leadership" of former prime minister Menachem Begin who, together with the late president Sadat showed what political giants can achieve.

Begin phoned Carter several minutes after he arrived at President Herzog's residence to welcome him and his wife Rosalyn to Jerusalem, but the two leaders are not likely to meet. Stressing that Begin's voice had sounded vigorous, Carter recalled that the Likud leader had acted

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



A Camp David reunion held yesterday at the president's residence in Jerusalem included most of the Israelis who participated in the historic talks and former U.S. president Jimmy Carter. From left to right: Yehiel Kadishai, former prime minister Begin's long-time secretary and trusted adviser; Elyakim Rubinstein, who participated as foreign minister Moshe Dayan's political adviser; former defence minister Ezer Weizman; Carter; Supreme Court Justice Aharon Barak, who as attorney-general hammered out the Camp David agreement in marathon sessions with Carter and Egypt's Osama el-Baz, and former ambassador to Washington Simha Dinitz. (Government Press Office)

Greek Patriarch fears for his life

By BERNARD JOSEPHS,
HAIM SHAPIRO
and MURAD AL-IMARI

The Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Jerusalem has appealed to Police Minister Hagim Bar-Lev to put him under special guard following the use of his car - without his knowledge - to smuggle heroin and gold from Jordan.

"I don't know who is responsible for what has happened," said Patriarch Diodoros I, "but I feel my life might well be in danger."

"I met the minister yesterday and asked him for protection, and he responded positively. I have not seen any security men around my home, but I am sure they are there, doing their duty," he told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

Four-and-a-half kilograms of heroin and nearly three kilograms of gold bars were found in the patriarch's limousine when it crossed the Allenby Bridge into Israel on February 13. A court order had banned publication of the case until yesterday.

The church leader has been

cleared of any involvement in the smuggling operation. But his driver was held for questioning for more than three weeks and has now been released on bail.

The car was searched after police received intelligence information suggesting that it might be carrying contraband. Two hundred small

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Levy challenges Herut rivals to trial of strength

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Deputy Prime Minister David Levy last night raised the stakes of the upcoming Herut convention, issuing a last-minute dramatic challenge to his rivals for a head-on trial of strength between the camps in the party.

Speaking to an enthusiastic and tension-charged audience of convention delegates in Tel Aviv, Levy proposed that the relative strengths of the camps be put to a vote on Sunday. If his proposal was accepted, Levy said, he would not seek any party position.

Interspersing his remarks with explicit and implicit blasts aimed at Prime Minister Shamir, Levy also dared rivals Moshe Arens and Ariel Sharon to compete with him for the post of deputy chairman of the party. "I don't want to defeat any of you," he said, "but the results are well-known in advance, the fact that you are apprehensive says it all."

Levy's remarks are seen as further charging the already-volatile atmosphere expected at the convention. Levy mocked Shamir's proposals for a pre-arranged allocation of the party positions, saying that there is no "room for an appointments committee" in Herut.

"A number of ministers will come to the delegates and say, 'we have sliced up the pie among ourselves,' and you, the delegate are expected to salute and say amen?" Levy asked sarcastically.

In another apparent blast at Shamir, Levy said that "matters are being managed by confidants. Instead of taking matters in hand and

speaking plainly, we have become accustomed to confidants."

Levy ridiculed a statement attributed to Shamir that "a deputy is not No. 2," saying that a previous deputy prime minister, "should be careful not to give out such marks."

Levy attacked Shamir by name for not bringing his proposal for West Bank settlements to the cabinet. "Why should we complain about Labour?" he asked.

Yesterday's speech by Levy capped a day of increasing tensions in Herut, including a bitter debate before the party tribunal between minister Moshe Katsav and Levy supporters Micha Reiser and Michael Kleiner.

The Levy camp is apprehensive about a possible challenge from Katsav, who is the chairman of the convention presidium. The tribunal rejected their attempt to depose Katsav, saying only that if Katsav decided to compete, he would have to turn over the chairmanship of the meeting to someone else.

Reiser said last night that "one has to fight with Katsav as if he was from Labour. He should decide what he is and who he is."

But Shamir last night deflected the attacks on Katsav, saying that he was not vying for any position and that Levy's attacks on the labour and social affairs minister were "a mistake."

Ovadia Ali, a Levy supporter, and the mayor of Afula, announced last night that he would vie for the position of chairman of the central committee, against Minister Ariel Sharon and Jerusalem Herut branch head Reuven Rivlin.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Congress panel rejects request to restructure debt

Major aid setback for Israel

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. - In a major setback for Israel and Egypt, a key congressional subcommittee has rejected the Reagan administration's proposals to restructure those countries' huge debts to the U.S.

Israel stands to lose \$300 million next year alone and as much as \$2.5 billion over the next decade unless the legislation approved on Wednesday can be reversed. Egypt, whose overall debt to the U.S. is less than

Israel's, will lose slightly less.

Congressional observers yesterday agreed that the action was designed in part to punish Israel for the Jonathan Pollard spy scandal.

Democratic Representative David Obey of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations, offered an amendment Wednesday to postpone any administration debt-relief action in advance of full congressional hearings.

The two main beneficiaries of the

debt relief are Israel and Egypt.

Obey's panel quickly approved the measure as he and other members charged that the administration was trying to evade full congressional authority by unilaterally advancing the proposals.

Late last year, the Reagan administration came up with a scheme to help Israel and Egypt in repaying the interest on outstanding military loans to the U.S. The administration's complicated proposal, which

(Continued on Back Page)

Demjanjuk's defence lawyer gets contempt of court warning

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The threat of a contempt of court charge against defence lawyer Yoram Sheftel shattered the otherwise placid atmosphere at the Demjanjuk trial yesterday as the case ended its fifth week.

The day started quietly enough, with prosecutor Michael Shaked continuing to question Helge Grabitz, the head of the Nazi war crimes section in the Hamburg district attorney's office, about the Trawniki SS training camp.

The witness was asked to identify camp commander Karl Sreibl and other SS officers and NCOs in an album containing more than 40 photographs taken mostly in 1942. A copy of the album was made especially for the Demjanjuk trial and entered into evidence.

A highlight of the photographic record, taken privately by the officers and their wives, was the visit to the camp on July 19, 1942, of SS chief Heinrich Himmler. The Reich-



A chastened Yoram Sheftel after his dressing down in court yesterday. (Isaac Harari)

sfuehrer SS was shown in one picture inspecting companies of Ukrainian, Latvian and Lithuanian volunteers to the SS being trained at Trawniki.

Witness Grabitz explained that adjacent to the training camp was a forced labour camp, at which Jews from the Warsaw Ghetto worked for the Schultz and Tebbens armaments factories.

On November 3, 1943, this labour camp was liquidated and its 6,000 Jewish prisoners were shot. Other Jewish prisoners were then brought in to burn the bodies, only to be shot themselves after completing the job. In an action code-named *Erntefest* (harvest festival), Grabitz said, a total of 42,000 Jews were killed at Trawniki and at the nearby Poniatova camp.

As more and more photos were identified by the witness, presiding Justice Dov Levin suggested that the prosecution next week arrange to have them projected on a screen in the courtroom.

(Continued on Page 19)

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The weather at major Swissair destinations

	26.3.87	MIN.	MAX.	C	F	W
AMSTERDAM	2	36	43	Cloudy		
BRUSSELS	5	41	48	Cloudy		
BIRMINGHAM	15	54	57	Cloudy		
CHICAGO	5	41	48	Cloudy		
COPENHAGEN	1	34	36	Cloudy		
FRANKFURT	8	46	51	Cloudy		
GENEVA	4	39	43	Cloudy		
HELSINKI	-4	21	34	Cloudy		
HONG KONG	13	55	59	Cloudy		
LOS ANGELES	11	52	61	Cloudy		
LONDON	4	39	43	Cloudy		
MADRID	7	45	49	Cloudy		
MONTREAL	9	32	37	Cloudy		
NEW YORK	10	50	54	Cloudy		
OSLO	-1	29	32	Cloudy		
PARIS	11	39	43	Cloudy		
RIO DE JANEIRO	19	66	70	Cloudy		
SAO PAULO	17	62	66	Cloudy		
STOCKHOLM	-1	30	34	Cloudy		
TOKYO	5	41	45	Cloudy		
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VIENNA	8	46	50	Cloudy		
ZURICH	3	37	41	Cloudy		

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy
Outlook for Saturday: Same

	Yesterday's	Today's	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	89	7-9	10		
Golan	96	5-9	10		
Safed	91	6-8	9		
Haifa Port	74	12-17	18		
Tiberias	59	9-20	21		
Nazareth	72	8-14	15		
Afula	66	9-17	18		
Shoham	91	8-12	13		
Tel Aviv	74	13-17	18		
B-G Airport	74	10-16	18		
Jericho	51	17-21	22		
Beza	72	14-18	17		
Bersheba	72	10-16	18		
Elar	26	12-22	23		

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

President Chaim Herzog and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir were among the guests at last night's festive meeting of the Bulgarian Immigrants Association held in the Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv.

ARRIVALS

Mrs. Alice Perce, Honorary National Chairman of the Women's Division of Israel Bonds, yesterday arrived in Israel for her husband, Jan Perce, noted Metropolitan Opera star and leader in Israel Bond campaign for many years, accompanied by Susan Weiler, National Chairman of the Israel Bond Women's Division, and Saul Volokh of Philadelphia, a National Campaign Co-Chairman of Israel Bonds.

First International cuts interest rate

Post Economic Staff
First International Bank, following Bank Leumi's lead, cut interest rates on loans and overdrafts yesterday by four percentage points to 27 per cent annually.
The cut, which takes effect April 1, brings First International's borrowing charges down to the same level as Leumi's. Until now, Leumi was charging an annual interest of 30 per cent while most of the other commercial banks were charging 31 per cent.

Partial eclipse

TEL AVIV. — A partial eclipse will be visible on Sunday afternoon, the Givatayim observatory spokesman said yesterday. The 35 per cent eclipse will begin at 3:47 p.m. and end at 5:29 p.m., reaching its peak at 4:36 p.m.
The Jerusalem Post Science Reporter adds: Eye damage can result from looking directly at the eclipse even through sunglasses. A safe way to view the eclipse is to make a pinhole in a sheet of cardboard, and stand with one's back to the sun, allow a ray of light to pass through the hole on to another sheet of cardboard.

Urgent Appeal for Help Before Pessah on Behalf of a Widow and Orphans

This is a case of a widow in a terribly sad plight with the passing of her husband after a difficult illness. The woman must now care for her brood of six, amongst them small children. The family is desperately seeking a permanent haven, having no flat of its own, and creditors hounding them for debt payments. The family's situation is particularly desperate now with the approach of the Pessah holiday.
We beseech all generous-hearted souls to come to the aid of this unfortunate family, in its terribly desperate situation. The importance of this mitzva is indicated by the call for help issued by the Beit Din Tzedek and the distinguished rabbis who signed the appeal.
All who offer their help for this noble purpose will surely be rewarded by the Lord of all Blessings, father of the orphaned and judge of the widowed, with prosperity and good health and joy in their own offspring, and with a kosher and very happy Pessah.
Committee for Aid to the Family
Contributions may be sent to the following (with the notation, "For Help to the Family"):
1) Rabbi Yehoshua Neuwirth, P.O.B. 5468, Jerusalem
2) Rabbi Avigdor Nebenzahl, P.O.B. 5422, Jerusalem
3) Committee for Aid to the Family, P.O.B. 686, Jerusalem
4) Israel Discount Bank, Goula branch, Jerusalem, Account No. 732990.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Irate Liberals fight over court orders

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Seasoned veterans of the Liberal Party like to believe that they've seen it all. But a meeting of the party's council in Tel Aviv yesterday, which was dominated by court decisions and scores of security thugs, succeeded in surprising them once again.

The council met in accordance with a decision issued by the Tel Aviv District Court on Monday to replace 34 council delegates who have died or who have left the party. But the council was bound by two contradictory court orders issued just yesterday — one issued in the morning in Tel Aviv, allowing the meeting to proceed, and one issued in the afternoon in Haifa, barring it from convening.

With about 50 irate delegates pre-

sent, Minister-without-Portfolio Yitzhak Moda'i, the only Liberal Minister to attend, cited a "legal opinion" and decided to proceed with the meeting "at my own risk."

Supporters of the rival Shari-Pat-Nissim group immediately set off in search of a police station in which to lodge a "contempt of court" complaint against the former finance and justice minister.

There were as many heavy-set and mean-looking security guards present as there were Liberals. The guards at first forcibly prevented journalists from entering the Dan Hotel ballroom where the meeting was held. Even council president Yitzhak Kaatani couldn't get them to change their minds, so he waited outside in solidarity with the journalists until the order was rescinded by the party secretariat.

MK Uriel Linn, a Shari-Pat-Nissim supporter who was at the hotel but did not attend his party's meeting, said that Moda'i was employing "physical terror by military force."

Finally Moda'i proposed adding 24 members to the council, leaving 10 for the rivals. About 30 delegates of the council's 437 — voted in favour, and Moda'i told reporters, that the meeting marked "the beginning of the rehabilitation of the party."

The two rival camps will meet in various courtrooms throughout the country next week and Moda'i plans to convene a similar council meeting on Sunday.

Across town, at the same time, the Herut Party is expected to approve its merger with the Liberals by an overwhelming majority.

Mass hunger strike in prisons

By JONATHAN KARP
For the Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — Close to 1,000 inmates in three different prisons staged hunger strikes yesterday to protest against overcrowding, the Prisons Service reported.

Many inmates in Kfar Yona prison near Netanya and in prisons in Nablus and Hebron refused to eat breakfast and lunch, and a smaller group fasted through dinner, pledging to

continue their hunger strikes today, spokesman Shimon Malka said last night.

"There was no general hunger strike," he said, adding that the protest occurred in only those three prisons yesterday. Inmates in the Jenin prison held hunger strikes on Wednesday, Malka said. All four installations hold security prisoners, and they are known to be more crowded than most criminal prisons

in the country.

Prison Services commissioner David Maimon issued a firm statement against the prisoners' action, saying: "I will treat all prisoners equally regardless of religion, race or nationality, and I will respect and grant them space. But in no instance and under no circumstances will I agree to a situation in which the prisoners dictate to the Prison Service their wishes."

PRISONER

(Continued from Page One)

tion for Soviet Jewry," before anything else can be accomplished, a Jerusalem source said. A broad range of issues was discussed, said the source, who added that no further details were available.

The meeting with the Department of Religious Affairs director was to discuss a range of issues regarding the possibility of allowing Jewish education in the USSR.

David Horowitz adds from London:

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is set to make human rights a major focus of her talks in Moscow starting this weekend. Although she is not seeking any formal linkage between human rights and an arms control agreement, she has stressed repeatedly in recent days that there is no better indication of a nation's trustworthiness than the manner in which it treats its own citizens.

According to Whitehall officials, Thatcher will praise Soviet leader

Mikhail Gorbachev for his attempts to achieve greater openness, but will also demand further action on the release of dissidents and the granting of exit visas to Soviet Jews wishing to immigrate to Israel.

Meanwhile Prime Minister Shamir yesterday told representatives of the U.S. National Conference for Soviet Jewry, now visiting Israel that "we want ties with the Soviets, but Soviet Jews shouldn't be a pawn in the relations between us and Moscow."

"It is in our interest to have normal relations with the Soviets. It is in our interest to change their negative attitudes towards us, but I don't think we have to link that with the problem of Jewish emigration from Soviet Russia," he said.

Shamir also criticized the American organization for not making an effort to persuade the U.S. administration to drop the refugee status granted Jews who leave the USSR.

House panel to finish at Pessah

By ASHER WALLFISH

The Knesset subcommittee for intelligence and security services studying the Pollard affair is expected to complete the taking of testimony sometime next week, then spend a fortnight poring over the copious material and hopefully draft its conclusions during the intermediate days of the Pessah holiday.

Yesterday, the subcommittee heard Aluf-Mishne Aviem Sella, the Israel Air Force officer and most central figure in the affair, for the fourth time. It was Sella who first recruited Jonathan Pollard to supply secret intelligence material available in the files of the U.S. Navy.

Radioactive bay leaves seized

By JUDY SIEGEL

Post Science and Health Reporter
A ton of bay leaves from Turkey was seized in Haifa port yesterday after Health Ministry officials found they had dangerously high levels of radioactivity.

It was the first time that imported food has been found tainted with high levels of radioactivity since the Chernobyl nuclear reactor disaster last year, the ministry claims.



Sari Nusseibeh (left), Gaza lawyer Abu Rahme (centre) and Al-Fajr editor Hana Siniora on their way to a meeting yesterday with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. (G. Feinblatt/Media)

Pro-PLO Palestinians meet publicly with Peres

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres met yesterday with three Palestinian supporters of the PLO in the first-ever public meeting between backers of the organization and a top-level government official.

Attending the meeting at the Foreign Ministry were Al-Fajr editor Hana Siniora, Gaza lawyer Fayez Abu Rahme, and Bir Zeit University professor Sari Nusseibeh.

Peres has met Siniora previously, and as prime minister, he approved the inclusion of Siniora and Abu

Rahme in a Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating team proposed in 1985.

Details of yesterday's hour-and-a-half meeting were not disclosed by agreement of the participants. But they disclosed that they discussed an international Middle East peace conference and Palestinian representation in peace talks.

Peres said the Palestinians "expressed a desire for Palestinian representation that can be acceptable to Israel." He said he agreed to an international conference, providing it would lead to direct negotiations. Siniora said the Palestinians had "also mentioned the right of self-

determination of the Palestinian people. We haven't naturally reached an agreement, but we agreed that such meeting should be continued."

Nusseibeh said that though he and other PLO supporters had not signed a joint peace pledge yesterday with MK Abba Eban, he expected no opposition from the PLO or its local supporters to the meeting with Peres.

Both Peres and the Palestinians played down the significance of the meeting. "They are not members of the PLO," Peres said.

CARTER

Welcoming Carter, President Herzog said there was unanimity in Israel, despite all political differences, that "without you the Camp David agreement, culminating in the peace treaty with Egypt, could not have been achieved. Looking back at Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem over nine years ago, the peace between Israel and Egypt can best be summed up by the fact that during all this time not one Israeli or Egyptian soldier was killed at the border."

Herzog said. A bus leaves Tel Aviv for Cairo tomorrow morning, he said, adding the "hope that more buses will leave soon for other Arab capitals."

Speaking to a "closed session" of academics at the Hebrew University's Truman Institute, Carter said that he favours the idea of an international conference as the next step toward Middle East Peace.

Commenting on other issues in a wide-ranging, informal exchange of views which he reportedly requested, Carter said there was a "lack of justice" in Israel's treating the West Bank as a place to sell goods without encouraging development and the production of goods that might eventually compete with Israeli products.

Prime Minister Shamir, who initially opposed the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, praised the accord saying peace had indeed "become a reality."

"The duty is to deepen, strengthen and consolidate it," he said in an interview on Israel Television's Arabic-language broadcast.

On the first yahrzeit of our beloved

MOSHE KIRSCHENBAUM

we will dedicate a library in his memory, and hold a *Siyum Mishnayot* on April 1, 1987 (erev 3 Nissan) at 8:15 p.m., at Young Israel of Petah Tikva, 7 Kaddish Luz, Petah Tikva.

A graveside memorial service will take place on April 2, 1987, at the Segula cemetery, Petah Tikva, at 4 p.m. (Minha).

The Family

We invite you to participate in a Memorial Service commemorating the first anniversary of the death of

Dr. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

on Tuesday, March 31, 1987, at 7:30 p.m. at Congregation Moshesh Israel Center for Conservative Judaism 4 Agron St., Jerusalem

The memory of the righteous is a blessing to those who honor and cherish it

On the thirtieth day after the passing of our dear

Dr. HILDA FROYND

there will be a memorial service in the Old Cemetery, Haifa, on Monday, March 30, 1987, at 4 p.m. We shall meet at the main gate.

The Family

In very deep sorrow, we announce the death of our husband, father and grandfather

MOSHE (Maurice) CHESTER

Mourners:
Wife: Claire (Mully) Chester
Son: Dr. Michael Chester and family
Daughter: Pauline Itzcovitz and family (Australia)

The funeral has taken place in Sydney, Australia.

In deep sorrow, we announce the passing of our beloved husband, father and grandfather

GERSONS DVELAICKIS

Milan, March 26, 1987

His wife: Anna
Daughters: Dr. Dalia Dvelaickis
Nily, and Dr. Eli Alon
Grandchildren: Alexander and Emanuella

With deep sorrow, we announce the passing of our mother and grandmother

LOLA CARMON (Wine)

The funeral procession will leave from her house, 4 Rehov Hahavatzlet, Neve Magen, Ramat Hasharon at 12 noon, Friday, March 27, 1987, to the Cemetery, Ramat Hasharon (Morasha Junction).

Deeply mourned by her children: Sharon, Nissy, Selwyn, Mottie, Meirav and granddaughter Lior

No Euromissile deal

Geneva talks adjourn early

GENEVA (Reuters). — The U.S. and the Soviet Union yesterday adjourned talks aimed at scrapping medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, leaving important and difficult issues unresolved, the U.S. delegation leader told reporters.

The special session opened on March 10 after initiatives by both sides which were widely hailed as holding the first real chance for a superpower arms accord in more than a decade.

The session accomplished little, according to Western and East Bloc diplomats. Both sides were awaiting talks between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze set for Moscow on April 13-16.

Only the Moscow meeting would give the first indication of whether a superpower arms deal was in the offing after years of fruitless negotiations, the diplomats said.

Ambassador Maynard Glitman, who headed the American team, said "difficult issues remain before us. Substantive issues need to be resolved."

In his prepared statement, he emphasized that the U.S. would insist on including strict limits on

shorter-range nuclear missiles in Europe in an accord.

Washington says it has no such arms and that the Russians have at least 150 such missiles in Europe, with ranges of 500-1,000 kilometres.

The U.S. wants a medium-range missile treaty to freeze Soviet shorter-range forces at present levels and give the Americans the right to match them.

The Russians maintain that shorter-range missiles are a separate issue and should be dealt with in separate talks which would open soon after a medium-range accord was signed.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev raised the odds for a pact by reversing policy last month and announcing that Moscow would sign a separate deal on medium-range forces, those with ranges of 1,000-5,000km.

This broke with his stand at a summit with President Ronald Reagan in October. There Gorbachev said a medium-range pact must be linked to limits on space arms and long-range missiles.

The long-range, or strategic, weapons represent the bulk of the superpower nuclear arsenals, with some 10,500 warheads on each side.

Syrians kill 3 gunmen in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP). — Syrian commandos killed three unidentified gunmen at a Syrian army checkpoint in West Beirut yesterday and stepped up security after seven small bombs exploded in the city, causing some damage but no injuries.

There was no word on the fate of American hostage Alann Steen. Moslem kidnappers had said they would release a videotape showing his condition. They have said he is ill and will die unless he receives medical attention.

Also yesterday, fighting flared around Bourj al-Barjeh camp after angry Palestinian women demonstrated against a sniper-infested

"path of death" they must use to buy food outside the beleaguered settlement.

Palestinian sources charged six women were killed by mortar bombs fired by the Shi'ite Moslem Amal militia ringing the camp.

Meanwhile, European Community Commissioner Claude Cheysson yesterday discussed with Lebanese leaders aid to war-ravaged Lebanon.

"We can help a country to progress... naturally, in exceptional circumstances we provide exceptional aid," Cheysson told reporters after a one-hour meeting with Sunni Moslem Prime Minister Rashid Karami in West Beirut.

Chad rebels concede loss of key base

PARIS (Reuters). — Libyan-backed Chadian rebels yesterday acknowledged that government troops had captured their Ouadi Doum military stronghold — said by Chad and France to have been a key Libyan air base in the northern part of the country.

But they said fighting continued around the base, which was overrun last Sunday.

Fachro Balaam, foreign affairs spokesman for the transitional Government of National Unity, also said

rebel forces had launched attacks in the south of the Central African country.

Chad and France, which backs President Hissene Habre, said Ouadi Doum fell to government troops after a lightning attack.

Meanwhile, French President Francois Mitterrand arrived yesterday in Algiers for talks with Algerian President Chadli Benjedid on the Chad-Libya conflict and France's efforts to free hostages held in Lebanon.

Botha opens election campaign with call for white solidarity

LICHTENBURG, South Africa (Reuters). — President P.W. Botha has presented his election programme to white voters with an appeal for support to crush political violence and a fierce attack on Western interference.

The 71-year-old leader Wednesday night called for white solidarity to counter what he called communist-inspired terrorism at home and abroad.

In his first speech in the campaign for the May 6 whites-only election,

he said radicals tried to justify violence in black townships as a struggle for rights.

"This is nonsense. The black communities in South Africa are better off than in most African countries," he told more than 1,000 supporters in the right-wing bastion of Lichtenburg, west of Johannesburg.

"The struggle being waged against us... is for political power," he went on. "It is a struggle to subject our country to a communist dictatorship."



Finishing touches are put on an Easter egg made from 6 kilos of rich Belgian chocolate by Wittamer's Brussels. (Reuters)

Labour calls for probe into British weapons to Contras

By DAVID BOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent LONDON. — The British government was yesterday under increasing pressure for a full inquiry into allegations of British arms sales to Nicaragua's Contra rebels.

The allegations were raised by Labour's foreign affairs spokesman George Foulkes, who claims that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made plans to sell British-made Blowpipe anti-aircraft missiles and launchers to the Contra rebels via a third country.

Foulkes based his charges on disclosures in the Tower Commission report on the Irangate scandal, and suggestions that Thatcher met with Col. Oliver North to plan the sale to the Contras of 20 Blowpipe missiles and 10 launchers, made by the Belfast company Short Brothers.

Downing Street had denied that Thatcher ever met North — although it admitted she had talks in London and in Washington with former CIA

chief William Casey — and the Foreign Office has insisted that no missiles have been sold to the Contras.

But Foulkes, who is being supported in his call for an independent judicial inquiry into the affair by other opposition spokesmen, scorned the denials, claiming that "obviously the government is trying to cover this up."

Details of the proposed Blowpipe missiles deal are revealed in a letter last March from North to Robert McFarlane, then head of the National Security Council.

According to North's letter, a 10 per cent deposit on the arms had already been paid to manufacturers Short, and arrangements had apparently been made for the missiles to be delivered to the Contras via Chile.

Downing Street spokesmen yesterday dismissed allegations that Thatcher met American officials, to discuss the supply of missiles as "complete fantasy."

Tunisia breaks off ties with Iran

TUNIS (AP). — The Tunisian government decided yesterday to break diplomatic relations with Iran after authorities determined that the Iranian embassy deviated from its mission to "propagate anarchy and religious sedition," the Foreign Ministry announced.

The decision was made following a meeting Thursday morning between President Habib Bourguiba and members of his cabinet.

Premier Rachid Sfar said that the meeting was devoted to the study "of the implications and the breadth of the suspect activities at the Iranian embassy in Tunis."

"It was decided to take appropriate measures to put an end to the consequences of these activities," the premier said.

The embassy was accused of trying to recruit Tunisian extremists abroad for subversive actions, an official statement said. It also said Iranian diplomats were trying "to sow religious discord in Tunisia."



FOREIGN BRIEFS

Kinnock seeks to sell non-nuclear defence in U.S.

LONDON (Reuters). — Britain's opposition Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock flew to the U.S. yesterday in a bid to explain his controversial non-nuclear defence policy to a sceptical American administration.

Kinnock, who took over the Labour leadership after the party was routed by the Conservatives in the 1983 election, wants to scrap Britain's independent nuclear deterrent and close U.S. nuclear bases in the country if Labour wins elections expected this year.

Those prospects, which have not looked very bright for several months, diminished further yesterday with publication of an opinion poll giving the Conservatives 36 per cent support, five points ahead of Labour.

Yugoslav magazine publishes Djilas interview

BELGRADE (Reuters). — For the first time in more than 30 years, a Yugoslav magazine has published an interview with the country's leading dissident, Milovan Djilas.

Branded as a traitor and purged by the late Yugoslav leader Josip Broz Tito, Djilas talked extensively about literature in the interview published by the Slovenian student magazine Katedra.

Djilas, 75, served nine years in jail and was thrown out of the ruling Communist Party in 1954 for criticizing Tito's policies. After his purge he became the country's best-known dissident, associated with democratic socialism.

Nigerian clerics asked to help in anti-Aids drive

LAGOS (Reuters). — Nigerian Health Minister Koye Ransome-Kuti yesterday enlisted the support of religious leaders in a government campaign to battle the killer disease Aids in Africa's most populous country.

Ransome-Kuti told Christian and Moslem leaders in Lagos they could explain to their congregants that sexual promiscuity increased the risk of Aids. He said they could also promote the use of condoms, "if it is not possible to suppress the natural urge."

Religious leaders reacted favourably to Ransome-Kuti's proposition and leading Methodist cleric of Lagos J.O. Obasa said: "We have our part to play. Sex education is part of our job."

Soviet chemical plant pollutes major reservoir

MOSCOW (AP). — One of the Soviet Union's largest reservoirs has been poisoned by leaks from a chemical plant, shutting a major commercial fishing operation and possibly threatening the Volga River, a newspaper reported yesterday.

The Communist Youth League newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* said law-enforcement officials are investigating the leaks from the Giprokoks plant that polluted the Ribinsky reservoir about 145 kilometres north of Moscow, causing hundreds of millions of dollars worth of damage.

The contamination levels exceed normal limits by "tens and hundreds of times," A. Makhina, head of the city water-treatment plant, was quoted as saying.

Mugabe tells pilots: 'Get ready for battle'

GWERU, Zimbabwe (AP). — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe yesterday praised Libya, North Korea and Pakistan for helping train Zimbabwean pilots and warned the airmen to brace themselves for battle.

Mugabe presented wings to 17 newly trained Zimbabwe national air force pilots at Thornhill air base in the Midlands city of Gweru.

"Soon you will be called upon to make your practical contribution because... we are not without enemies," Mugabe told them.

Communists crush Gandhi in West Bengal

NEW DELHI (AFP). — Communists returned to power in west Bengal yesterday for a record third term crushing Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party.

Gandhi's hectic campaigning and promises of millions of rupees only resulted in Congress being left with considerable fewer seats than in the outgoing assembly in the capital Calcutta, India's most-populated city, where about 10 million people live.

Veteran Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) leader Jyoti Basu, assuming the chief ministership for a record third time, pointed out that Congress candidates had been defeated in most places where Gandhi campaigned.

Rostropovich gets KBE for 60th birthday

LONDON (AP). — Queen Elizabeth II has awarded conductor Mstislav Rostropovich an honorary knighthood, coinciding with his 60th birthday, the Foreign Office announced yesterday.

Russian-born Rostropovich, who had been in self-exile in the West since 1974 and became a U.S. citizen, turns 60 today.

As a foreigner he may not call himself "Sir," but the title of Honorary Knight Commander of the British Empire allows him to append the initials KBE to his name.

Stolen fashions may go to Orient

MILAN (Reuters). — Thieves who stole top Italian designer Krizia's entire winter collection probably used information from a "mole" among her staff and copies of the clothes were likely to appear in Hong Kong or Taiwan, investigators said yesterday.

The thieves, who broke into the Krizia showroom on Monday night, made off with about 1,600 garments from the autumn-winter 1987-88 collection worth about \$615,000.

"Two things upset me," Krizia told reporters. "The first is that there is a mole in my great family of 300 staff; the second is that we have lost six months of work — designing each garment one by one like so many little sculptures."

The clothes, coats, dresses, lingerie, and knitwear, were all in small sizes, leading investigators to believe they were not stolen to be sold, but to be copied.

They said Taiwan and Hong Kong were the leading centres of imitation and forgery in the clothing and accessories business. Copies could be sold for a fraction of the designer label price.

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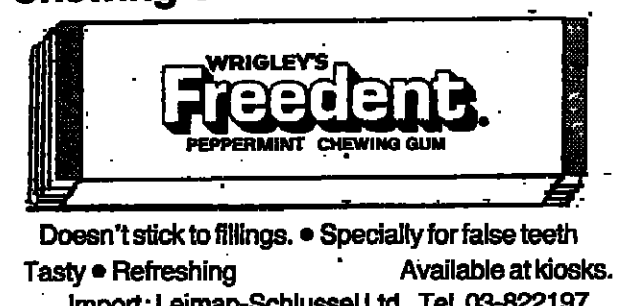
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U.S. ruling big boost for women

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The Supreme Court has landed President Ronald Reagan's civil rights policy a major blow by upholding affirmative action programmes designed to promote women in the American workplace.

The nation's high court, in a landmark ruling Wednesday, for the first time held that the civil rights laws allow employers to take the sex of workers into account to improve the representation of women in the workforce.

The 6-3 decision was a major setback for the Reagan administration's attack on affirmative action as reverse discrimination by giving special preference to women.

"We made our arguments. We wish the decision had been different," Justice Department spokesman Terry Eastland said in expressing disappointment over the ruling.

Legal experts said it was the most important ruling in the 14 years since the Supreme Court first began grappling with affirmative action.

"This decision will dwarf all previous decisions in terms of impact on the workplace," said Bruce Fein, a former Justice Department official. "It is probably the most substantive action since the court started considering the issue in 1973."

Feminist groups immediately hailed the ruling as a significant victory, predicting it would have far-reaching impact by opening more jobs to women.

They called the ruling historic and said it will have enormous importance for the enforcement of civil rights laws aimed at remedying the past effects of discrimination.

"It is probably one of the most significant decisions the court has handed down in years for women's rights," said Kathy Bonk of the National Organization for Women Legal Defence Fund. "The workforce has to accommodate women seeking better jobs."

Suzanne Meeker, a lawyer with the National Women's Law Centre, said the decision sends a signal to employers to adopt programmes that open non-traditional jobs to women.

The case involved the 1980 promotion of Diane Joyce over the more qualified Paul Johnson, both of whom were road yard clerks, to the post of road dispatcher by the country transportation agency in Santa Clara, California.

The agency in 1978 adopted a voluntary affirmative action plan that had a long-term goal of assigning 36 per cent of its jobs to women, minorities and the handicapped. At the time, none of the agency's skilled craft posts was held by a woman.

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The participants will discuss the issues raised by:
★ Soviet Jewish Emigration to Israel or America
★ The Pollard Affair
★ Jewish Identity and The Law of Return

Participants:
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David Hartman, Dept. of Jewish Philosophy, the Hebrew University
Director of the Shalom Hartman Institute
Hilary Putnam, Dept. of Philosophy, Harvard
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Moderator:
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Peres radio chat draws Arab calls

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres last night spoke to a Jordanian member of parliament while hundreds of thousands — if not millions — of people listened. The conversation took place during a 105-minute question-and-answer broadcast on Israel Radio's Arabic station.

The special broadcast was geared to coincide with the eighth anniversary of the signing of the Israel-Egypt peace accord.

Announcements that Peres would answer questions from Arab listeners were broadcast since last Friday. A two-man team was dispatched to Cologne to take calls from Arab countries other than Egypt. Egyptian listeners, including former prime minister Mustapha Khalil, called directly to Jerusalem.

More than a hundred persons called from Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, Syria, the Gulf States, the West Bank and Israel. Some of the calls were pre-recorded. Some of the callers refused to identify themselves apparently for fear of reprisals in their home countries.

The broadcast, which was scheduled to run for an hour with the possibility of a 30-minute extension continued for 45 minutes beyond the set time. The old Rehov Helene Hamalka studios overflowed with still-photographers, TV camera crews and journalists straining for scraps of information.

Peres, who arrived five minutes before broadcast time, seemed surprised to see the crowd. "What are you all doing here?" he asked with a smile lighting his face.

In the studio, Peres had the services of a simultaneous translator.

Peres opened and closed the broadcast with greetings in Arabic, but otherwise confined himself to English. His answers were translated on air into Arabic. Arabic radio staffers translated questions into English for the journalists upstairs. Arabic was blaring out of the radio, the person translating into English was talking even louder and on top of that the journalists kept inserting their own comments.

Callers asked about:

- the international peace conference
- the divergence between views held by Peres and by Prime Minister Shamir
- appropriation of Arab land
- Syrian occupation of parts of Lebanon and possible Israeli intervention
- Peace negotiations with, and without, the PLO
- Administrative arrests

Peres issued a call for an Arab peace movement to emanate from Israel's Arab citizens.

Before signing off, Peres expressed appreciation to "The Voice of Israel's Arabic programme for the opportunity to speak directly to our Arab neighbours." He was grateful to have been able to engage in "direct talks without meeting face to face, but voice to voice." He dared to hope that this was a precedent for face to face confrontation. "The time has come," he said, "to make peace. Let us not miss this opportunity. Let us keep up the dialogue."

Calls to Cologne, which the Israel Radio team suspected were from Syria, were cut off in mid-sentence. The German telephone authorities said that the fault was not at their end.

'Americans are anxious to forget Pollard affair'

By ELAINE RUTH FLETCHER
The chairman of the U.S. Democratic National Committee has added a conciliatory note on U.S.-Israeli relations to the symphony of criticism still swelling in the wake of the Pollard spy scandal.

Paul Kirk, here on a week-long visit, said in an interview that Americans, too, are anxious to put the Pollard affair behind them so that traditionally strong ties between Jerusalem and Washington will not suffer permanent damage.

"There is a concern in the U.S. that this should not mean a change in the relationship," said Kirk, head of the powerful committee that will guide the Democratic Party through the 1988 presidential elections.

The United States' view of Israel is a "bipartisan view," he added. "There is a true bond of values and

history that is important to the American people. Both sides of the aisle care about Israel and about the clouds over the relationship."

Kirk met with Prime Minister Shamir, Foreign Minister Peres and Defence Minister Rabin. Kirk said he was convinced that the prime minister "personally was pained by the (Pollard) situation. He stated quite eloquently the importance of the bond between Israel and the U.S."

In order to preserve that bond, Kirk urged that the government and Knesset hearings on the Pollard affair be completed rapidly, with full public reports of their conclusions and appropriate punitive action against any guilty parties.

He stressed that the Pollard case findings should be made public because "It's as important to have the people satisfied as the diplomats."

Back-benchers pursue their principles

By DVORAH GETZLER
Post Knesset Reporter

"I want the government to tell us, once and for all, exactly how much is being spent on the territories," the Alignment's Yitzhak Artzi said this week when asked why he was putting forward a private member's bill to give the development towns all the privileges enjoyed by settlements in the territories.

Artzi claims that he has tried unsuccessfully by other means to get at the truth about spending on the territories. The bill is his latest tactic. But in any case, Artzi makes it clear, he wants the development towns of the Negev and Galilee to have at least what is given to the West Bank and Gaza Strip settlements and townships.

The bill seems sure to produce some interesting results and may also sow confusion in the ranks of the Likud, which claims to speak as loudly and effectively for the development towns as it does for the settlers.

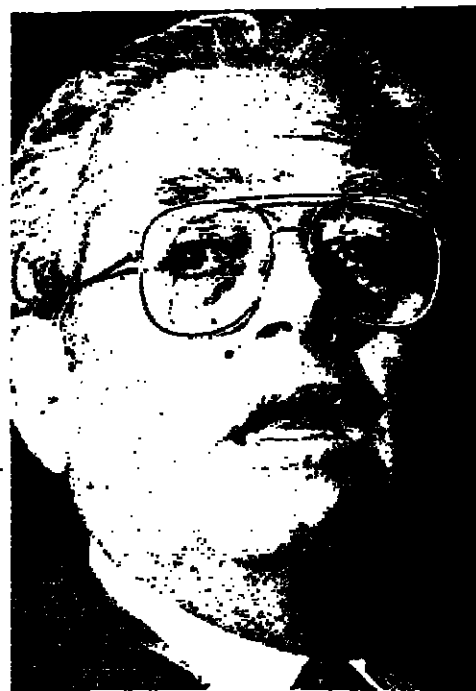
Shas's Yitzhak Perez, who seems to have learned a thing or two about dramatic political gestures from the thunderous silence that has followed his resignation as interior minister (over the High Court ruling that Reform convert Shoshana Miller must be registered as a Jew in her identity card), was equally frank about his party's bill. "It is a last-ditch attempt to stop the Mormon centre on Mt. Scopus, a bill that will give sharp teeth to existing legislation that only ostensibly curbs missionary activity."

The Shas bill stresses the difficulty of proving that missionaries have offered potential converts material inducements (which is forbidden under law), and therefore, it imposes supervision on such religious bodies. Singled out in the explanation are those "missionary bodies operating under the guise of culture and education."

A spokesman for the Progressive List for Peace made no bones of it that his party's bill to reverse recent legislation against contacts with the PLO and other hostile organizations — (a bill that "stands no chance," he admitted) — is intended to show left-wing muscle and to embarrass some sections of the Alignment.

Seven other private member's bills were tabled in the Knesset this week.

One bill would crimp cigarette advertisements ("I want to make your life difficult," said Mordechai Virshubski, one of the measure's 12 sponsors who come from almost



MK Yitzhak Artzi: How much is being spent on the territories? (David Rubinger)

every party).

Two, by the Alignment's Rabbi Menahem Hacohen, would provide for in camera hearings in the rabbinical courts and make women's representation on religious councils mandatory.

Hacohen says that the revelation of intimate details in open court during divorce and child custody cases is often exploited by one of the parties to wrest unfair concessions from the other. He wants the courts closed at the request of any party to the dispute who claims that hurt might otherwise result. Hacohen feels the bill should be welcomed by all parties. It may, also, help refurbish the tarnished image of the rabbinical courts.

But he expects "much more controversy" over the second bill, whose genesis is in the case of Lea Shakkid, who has how sought High Court help to overcome Orthodox objections to her taking her elected place on a local religious council. Hacohen, whose bill would give women one-third of the places of the councils, insists that these bodies are not concerned with ruling on Halacha: they merely

provide religious services used equally by men and women.

But in striking a blow for women's equality, the rabbi is likely to be putting the National Religious Party in a bind. How will that faction, now seeking to project a younger, more dynamic image, react to the bill vis-a-vis the ultra-Orthodox parties who are so implacably opposed to it?

Tehiya's Gula Cohen, ever the nationalist and evidently profoundly dissatisfied with the "inefficient" Jewish Agency and the World Zionist Organization, has a bill that would impose on the government, rather than these bodies, the responsibility for promoting immigration, "as is only just and moral."

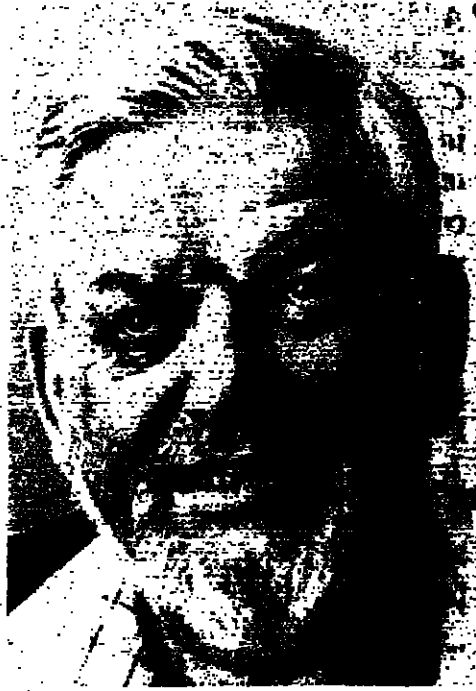
Ora Namir (Alignment) seeks to give women the right to an abortion without the need to face a tribunal. But, citing the recent case of an Orthodox Safad teenager who died after undergoing an illegal abortion outside a hospital, Namir insists that abortions must be performed only in recognized medical institutions. Her bill also provides an escape clause for doctors who refuse abortions on grounds of conscience.

The measure, first implemented by the last Alignment government, and then almost immediately rescinded by the Begin administration at Agudat Yisrael's insistence, seems sure to spark political fireworks, even if it has gained some measure of initial coalition approval.

The Alignment's Dov Ben-Meir, a former Tel Aviv deputy mayor, is sponsoring a bill that would give the municipalities real sanctions — including imprisonment — against those who refuse to comply with local by-laws. All the councils can do today, Ben-Meir points out, is impose fines, and that is clearly not always enough.

And finally, there is a bill by Yair Tzaban (Mapam) which would make it obligatory for MKs and ministers undertaking state fund-raising missions abroad to report all their expenses and any lecturing fees to the State Comptroller's Office. Though Tzaban does not mention Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon by name, questions were recently asked in the plenum about allegedly exaggerated expenses the minister recently racked up during a Bonds mission to the U.S.

This week's crop of proposed legislation promises many an interesting plenum debate — not to speak of political wrestling — this sum-



MK Yair Tzaban: Shouldn't ministers on state fund-raising missions report on their expenses? (Yossi Zamir)

mer. But the bills, which have already taken many a political procedural hurdle to get this far, still have a long way to go, and may never become law.

Two months (not counting the Pessah recess) must elapse before they receive even a preliminary plenum reading. Meanwhile, as Samuel Sager points out in his *The Parliamentary System of Israel*, the back-benchers may find that their ideas have been appropriated and incorporated into government-sponsored legislation — which can delay action on their bills. Committees may alter the bills out of all recognition, or even produce a recommendation that they be removed from the agenda.

But if all goes well, the bills move back to the plenum for another vote, which may kill them on first reading. More committee stages follow before the final hurdles — the second and third readings in the plenum.

It's a long, weary haul; for indeed, as Sager puts it, compared to the all-powerful government, that super legislator, the back-bencher is, indeed, "a disadvantaged legislator."

Spelling out olim rights

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The rights of new immigrants to government aid to facilitate their absorption will for the first time be laid down by law under a private member's bill to be submitted to the Knesset by Labour Party secretary-general Uzi Baram.

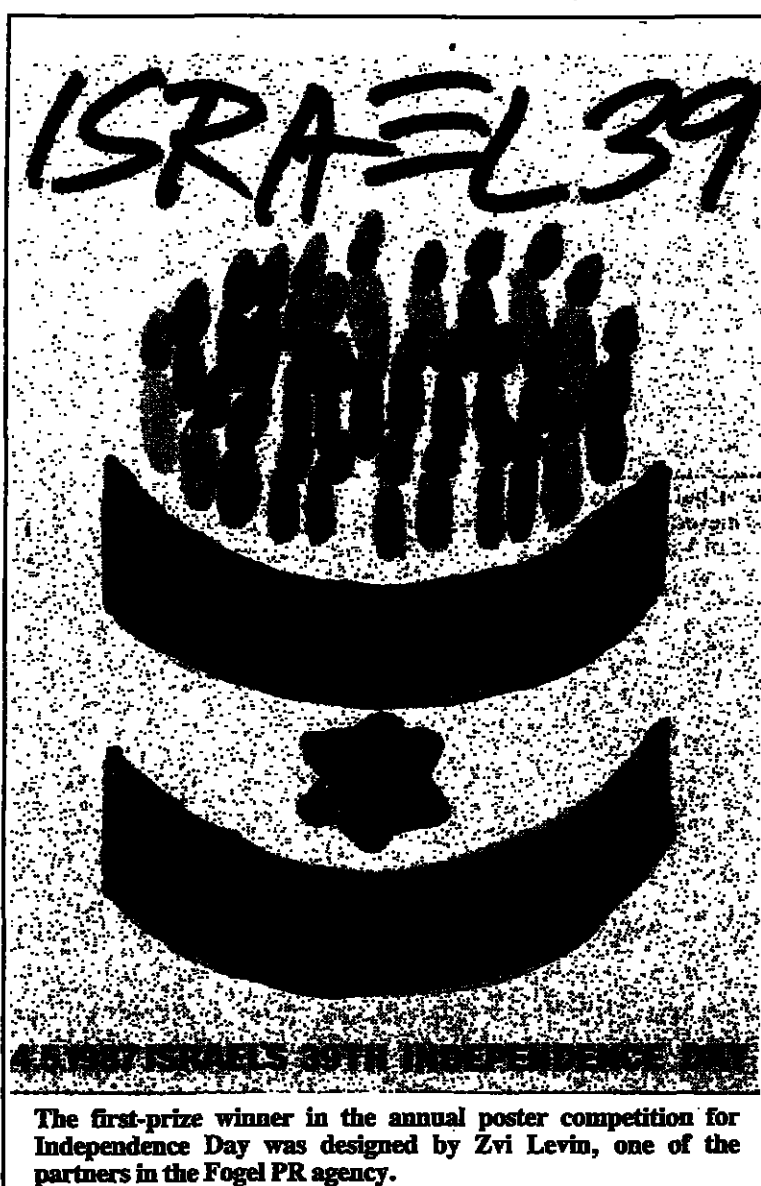
Baram told a press conference this week that the timing of the bill was connected with the hope that large numbers of Jews would soon be allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

Ephraim Feinblum, chairman of the Association of Soviet Olim, who worked together with Baram on the drafting of the bill, said that more successful and more rapid absorption was bound to increase the number of Soviet émigrés who choose Israel in preference to the U.S.

The bill will assign all absorption activities to the Absorption Ministry and thus end the overlapping in this area between the ministry and the Jewish Agency Aliya Department.

Although the department would be stripped of its absorption activities, it would continue to deal with all stage 'la' — the process of bringing immigrants here, and it would thus remain an important body, Baram said. But he was evasive in his reply to a question on how his bill would affect government-Jewish Agency relations.

Baram said the bill would go a long way towards ending the dependence of the immigrants on the goodwill of the various absorption agencies and officials.



The first-prize winner in the annual poster competition for Independence Day was designed by Zvi Levin, one of the partners in the Fogel PR agency.

Buying professional promotion for Chief Rabbinate's image

By HAIM SHAPIRO

The Chief Rabbinate is hiring a public relations firm to improve its image, Rabbi Eitan Eisman, director-general of the Chief Rabbinate said yesterday.

He stressed that the PR people would not tell the rabbis what to say, and that not all of their statements would be issued through the promotion office.

When asked whether this was legal, Eisman said that he had not checked the legality of the rabbinate — as a government body — having taken such a step. But he said several ministries had hired public relations firms.

Eisman distinguished between the chief rabbis' official statements and their private declarations, the most controversial of which appeared in a

recent letter by Sephardi Chief Rabbi Mordechai Elihu on behalf of the Jewish Underground. Eisman characterized the letter as a "sincere request for help for the families of the imprisoned underground members, not an appeal for clemency."

Both chief rabbis are consulted by hundreds of people, he said. Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Avraham Shapira is the mentor of his former students from the Mercaz Harav Yeshiva, which he headed, and Elihu continues to provide halachic guidance. It is not their fault if their statements are wrongly used by others, he said.

The PR firm would make known to the public all the achievements of the Chief Rabbinate, Eisman said.

On another subject, Eisman reacted sharply to recent reports of nepotism in the appointment of day-

anim (rabbinical court judges). MK Dede Zucker of the Citizens Rights Movement had charged that Shapiro was "creating a circle of relatives," in the court system.

Eisman said the sources of the complaints were unsuccessful candidates for the post of dayan, who had failed to pass the qualifying examination. He added that of the five dayanim named in Zucker's complaint, two had served as judges before Shapiro became chief rabbi.

The director-general said that the identity of those who take the exam was a closely guarded secret, and that the examinations were carefully marked by four prominent religious court judges.

"Those who complained against the chief rabbis are not worthy of becoming dayanim," he said.

Jordan Valley settlement

The World Zionist Organization's Settlement Department is planning a campaign to encourage people to settle in Jordan Valley kibbutzim and moshavim.

The campaign was recommended by an internal report which noted that 40 families left Jordan Valley settlements during last year's financial crisis in the area.

CORRECTION

In Wednesday's edition of *The Jerusalem Post*, the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality was inadvertently omitted from the report of parties supporting the bill to abolish theatre censorship.

The Sha'ar Hagai divide

Somewhere on the Tel Aviv to Jerusalem road, in the vicinity of Sha'ar Hagai, the dimensions of time and place seem to change.

Up there in the mountains, there are no open stalls, selling bootleg fashion, tape cassettes, weird kitchen implements or the paraphernalia of teenage existence, next to the open stalls of fresh fruit and vegetables, piled high and shiny in the sunlight.

Down there by the sea, there are no packs of darkly dressed men lugging vinyl-covered, cardboard suitcases and boxes for fur-lined hats.

Down here, everything is only a few blocks from the sea and that reminds one that we are all, in a way, on an island of sorts.

Sha'ar Hagai is where the tree-covered desert mountains kiss the slight rise and fall of plains, but there is more there than a sudden shifting of air pressure in the cars.

In a larger country, radio station frequencies would change just there, at the turn-off to Beit Shemesh. The place may be marked by station on the radio, jumping from something raucously persistent and commercial and eager to something pretentiously spiritual, or at least classical.

At Sha'ar Hagai, the passengers on bus number 405 — no matter which direction they're travelling — seem to shift in their seats, as if to ready themselves for the dimensional change.

The mountain climb goes past tree-covered slopes that promise the possibility of secrets and discovery. Like the city on the mountain-top, the rise through those hills, past the gnarled and misshapen trees, the boulders and the rust-proof painted remains of sieges past, is a measure of imagined possibilities more than

Tel Aviv Tel Aviv
Robert Rosenberg

of direct offerings.

In the other direction, the open fields are bald-faced, revealing open horizons, a sky's-the-limit announcement that all is available for the taking, right there in front of you in new cars more expensive than small flats, in shiny shop windows brazenly claiming to display all the secrets hidden in the mountains.

There are, of course, those who make the daily shuttle, residents of no place except self-proclamatory institutions. They are residents of both places, who recognize familiar faces both from the short hilly stretches of what passes for city in the mountains, and from the long dune-covered stretches of bald pavement underneath a seaside sun.

But they are relatively few. Once the journey is made for more than a rushed weekend here or a quiet weekend there, the trips become more and more infrequent.

At first, the excuses are technical. The car's in the garage, the bus is inconvenient, this weekend it's going to rain and next weekend is already planned. Almost as if the strangeness in either place, after being so long in the other, makes it difficult to tear oneself away.

But soon identity becomes entrenched in the choice, indeed, by the choice. A patriotism of local living takes over.

Friends separated by Sha'ar Hagai, discover they are separated by dimensions hitherto unknown to them.

CONGRATULATIONS JERUSALEM!

A competition celebrating the 20th anniversary of Jerusalem's reunification (May 27, 1987)

Readers of *The Jerusalem Post* are invited to participate in CONGRATULATIONS JERUSALEM — an international competition co-sponsored by *The Jerusalem Post* and the Moriah Jerusalem Hotel. To enter, submit a written, visual or other expression that congratulates Jerusalem on the 20th anniversary of the city's reunification.

TWO FIRST PRIZES (one for readers in Israel, one for readers overseas): A week for two, bed and breakfast, at the Moriah Jerusalem Hotel (the overseas winner will also win one round-trip ticket — departing from New York or major European city — courtesy of the Moriah Jerusalem Hotel).

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TWO THIRD PRIZES (one Israeli, one overseas): A copy of *Front Page Israel 1932-1986*, a volume of historical front pages of *The Jerusalem Post*.

CONTEST RULES

- 1) One entry per contestant will be accepted.
- 2) All entries must be mailed to CONGRATULATIONS JERUSALEM, the Moriah Jerusalem Hotel, 39 Keren Hayesod St., Jerusalem 94188, Israel. Contestants are responsible for shipping and handling.
- 3) Entries must be received by the Moriah Jerusalem not later than April 15, 1987.
- 4) Prize winners will be chosen by jury, on the basis of originality and creativity.
- 5) Entries will not be returned. A selection will be given to the mayor of the city.
- 6) Employees and their families of *The Jerusalem Post* and Moriah Hotels Israel are not eligible.

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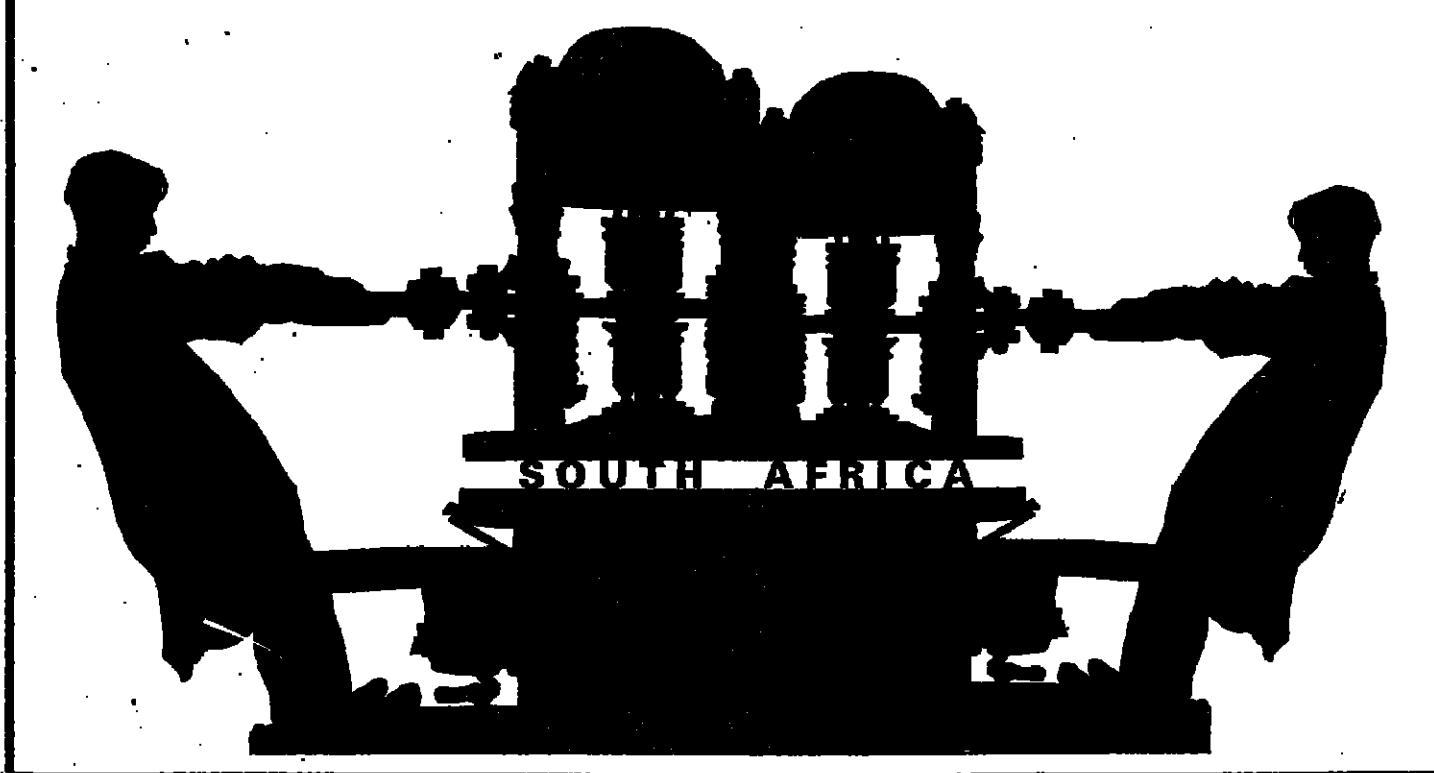
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דגן כשר ושמן

A. Glikson

The cabinet decided last week on limited sanctions against South Africa. The decision came amid reports that the U.S. Congress would urge cuts in aid to Israel because of its ties with Pretoria. Some commentators charge that it was only the threat of U.S. action that led to the Israeli decision. On this page and the next Jerusalem Post correspondents deal with Jerusalem-Pretoria ties, the wider aspects of sanctions, and with the prospects for South Africa.



TIME-BOMB OVER PRETORIA

THE HANDWRITING, in jagged black strokes, is on South Africa's wall and experts on that country who gathered this week at Hebrew University for a symposium had little argument about its basic message — violent change.

"Unclear was the level of violence and the quickness of change, but to the participants the message clearly spelled the end of white rule."

"The choice is between violent revolution and violent reform," said Dr. Mordechai Tamarkin of Tel Aviv University.

"Said Prof. Herman Giliomee of Cape Town University, 'The danger is of a war of attrition in which there is no victor.'"

The decision by the Israeli government last week to impose limited sanctions upon South Africa lent a particular timeliness to the symposium, illuminating the uncomfortable role played by Israel and the South African Jewish community as that country's agony unfolds.

Giliomee, himself an Afrikaner, portrayed Afrikaner motivation not in terms of simple racism but of fear of the white English-speaking population as well as of the blacks. In 1930, he noted, a quarter of the Afrikaner population was economically destitute. Afrikaners feared that their upper levels would merge with the more self-assured English-speaking population and accept its standards while much of their poor Afrikaner population would mix with blacks and coloureds.

When they unexpectedly came to power in 1948, said Giliomee, the Afrikaners determined to do everything necessary to retain power and their ethnic cohesion. To do this, as the dominant white group, they needed only to mobilize at least 50 per cent of the Afrikaner electorate to support the National Party.

White society is now breaking down not so much because of the black revolution and even less so because of foreign pressure, said Giliomee, but because of demography. "There are simply not enough whites around." In 1950, whites constituted 20 per cent of the population, in 1985 13 per cent and in 2010 they will be less than 10 per cent. By 1970, only one in four skilled positions could be filled by whites. Blacks have had to be trained for these posts and a growing black educated class has become a trumpet

for political demands. "There is a time bomb of better educated students with no idea of where they fit into the system, like Lebanon in the 1970s."

Noting signs of fragmentation in the National Party, the scholar said the furtherance of this process held the only chance of bringing about a non-racial democracy "before South Africa becomes engaged in a full-scale civil war." Sanctions are counter-productive, he argued, in that they slowed down the process of fragmentation within the Afrikaner ranks. "Without sanctions, the National Party would break up much more quickly," he said.

Neither the whites nor the blacks can win a decisive victory, said Giliomee, but neither is at present ready for compromise. "South Africa, unlike Israel, is not, in the present negotiating stage." While the authorities have moved fairly rapidly away from social and economic apartheid in recent years, he said, "political reform hasn't started yet." The Afrikaners' will to stay in power has not weakened, said Giliomee, and their fear of the consequences of the loss of power has only increased. "There is a fear of physical destruction. Some Afrikaners say that if they lose power they would be as helpless as the Jews were in Nazi Germany."

THIS VISION of Armageddon is not far from the revolution scenario offered by Dr. Tamarkin as the alternative to reforms. "The revolutionary way would lead perhaps to irreversible destruction," said Tamarkin. "Escalating and uncontrollable violence is the main threat. It could become so endemic that the situation would be ungovernable." Unlike revolutionary movements in Rhodesia and elsewhere in Africa which were based in rural areas, and which led to a negotiated solution before a devastating ultimate confrontation, Tamarkin notes that the path of revolution in South Africa must necessarily involve sustained urban guerrilla activity at the heart of the nation's industrial infrastructure. "South Africa would face a long bloody civil war which would leave little of the economy to go around afterwards."

It would take the military wing of the African National Congress (ANC) many years to reach the efficiency of the FLO or the IRA,

Abraham Rabinovich on a symposium on the racial conflict in South Africa

said Tamarkin, and experience in both Israel and Ireland has shown that the authorities responded to such challenges with renewed determination. "They can't win in the near or mid-term," said Tamarkin of the ANC.

If the reform option were to be chosen, he said, there was no more time to first pursue social reforms as a base for political reforms. "It will require a (direct) political breakthrough." Admitting that it was difficult to envisage South Africa even in the long run as an open, democratic society, Tamarkin expressed the hope for a gradual shifting of the consensus from racial politics to non-racial politics.

"The main vehicle for political transformation is moderate Afrikaner groups." Since 1975, he said, Afrikaner thinking has been seriously shifting. "In the Afrikaner press we see a society engaged not in dogma but in deep social searching, a society whose best sons are in a state of deep shock. They are seeking a solution far beyond apartheid." These circles, said Tamarkin, are no longer marginal but are touching the heart of the ruling National Party.

The general South African white perception of the post-apartheid period is unrealistic, he suggested. In Kenya, the whites had depicted Mau Mau leader Jomo Kenyatta as a devil but came to regard him after he achieved power as the best guarantor of white interests. "They called him 'good old Jomo.'" Likewise, in Rhodesia-Zimbabwe, the whites came to call Black leader Mugabe "good old Bob." Tamarkin suggested that the best Black leader from the South African whites' point of view would be Nelson Mandela, who has been imprisoned since 1964.

The most important conclusion regarding the potential for change in South Africa, said Tamarkin, was that the Afrikaner leadership was responding to pressure not by withdrawing into a laager but by making accommodations. "The limits to this are difficult to know but a dynamic process of change is in effect. Changes are taking place now that were inconceivable five years ago."

Dr. Shula Marks of the University of London drew optimism from the increasing readiness for dialogue between young blacks and whites in South Africa. She expressed deep concern, however, that the dislocations of the apartheid system may have created "a Khmer Rouge generation" of unrooted black youths who know only violence.

THE ISRAEL connection with South Africa has become an increasing embarrassment to Jewish liberals in both countries as it has taken on a military aspect. The blacks had taken note of Israeli support of the Pretoria regime, said Dr. Michael Wade of Hebrew University. "This can only be dangerous for South Africa's Jews in the long run." Last week's decision by Jerusalem to impose limited sanctions meant, said Wade, that Israeli policy had finally "been dragged, kicking and screaming, into the 20th century."

Although Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has cited Israel's concern for the welfare of South African Jewry as being a cornerstone of Israeli policy towards that country, Dr. Gideon Shimoni of Hebrew University said that such an argument was "merely a pretext" for an arms policy pursued by Israel's defence establishment.

"Leaders of South African Jewry would not have advised Israel to become so involved," he said. The South African Jewish leadership, he said, had come out against the status quo in that country as well as against sanctions directed against South Africa. The South African government regarded the country's Jews, he said, as useful links with Israeli and American Jewry.

Israel's first ambassador to South Africa, Yitzhak Unna, said that Pretoria's thinking about Israel took a new turn after the Six Day War. "They saw Israel as a strategic asset (blocking) Soviet expansion into Africa." In addition, the Afrikaners' affinity with the Bible made them feel a spiritual kinship while Israel's beleaguered geo-political position likewise created a sense of identity in Pretoria.

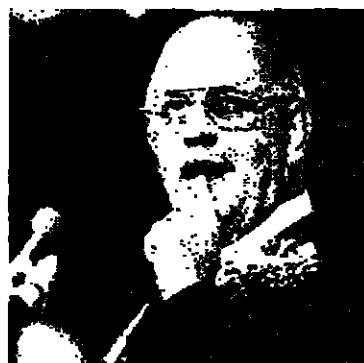
For many years, South Africa, concerned about its relations with the Arab world, had declined to establish an embassy in Israel. When it reversed its policy in 1968 and proposed establishing an embassy in Jerusalem, the Israeli government steered them instead to Tel Aviv for fear of causing a mass exodus from the capital of the numerous black African embassies then resident there.

Nevertheless, Israel had many reasons for developing good relations with South Africa ranging from concern for South Africa's Jewish population to economics and geopolitics. Exceptional relations thus grew up between the two countries, particularly after the visit to Israel in 1976 by South African Prime Minister John Vorster and the conclusion of an economic agreement. South Africa relaxed strict currency controls to permit investment of funds in Israeli industrial ventures and joint projects were established utilizing South African material resources and Israeli technology.

South Africa had already proven the only African country willing to provide fuelling facilities for Israeli naval vessels sailing around that continent to Elliot and had become a lucrative market for Israeli-built missile boats and Gabriel sea-to-air missiles — a market Israel needed in order to sustain the development of its own military-industrial infrastructure.

Unna said it was incumbent upon Israel to learn the lessons of "the Greek tragedy" in South Africa in terms of its own society. "The pseudo-Messianism of Gush Ennaim, elements in the rabbinate which discriminate against women and against other streams of Judaism, and the Kahane mobs who shout 'death to the Arabs' should light up all sorts of red lights among us. South Africa will get out of its situation one day. We must make sure not to slip into it."

Other speakers regarded comparisons between South Africa and Israel societies and political situations as too facile. All agreed, however, that the curtain was about to rise on a new act in South Africa even if it was not yet clear whether it will prove to be tragedy or high drama.



Botha opens his election campaign. (Reuters)

negotiate new political rights for blacks, whites will be asked to vote a second time on the results of the talks.

Botha has said that he was seeking a mandate to negotiate with black leaders on "a new dispensation." Opposition candidates on the left and right have criticized the National Party candidates for refusing to detail exactly what that means. But government officials have said it will be part of the negotiations with blacks, who have no representation or vote on the national level.

(Reuters, AFP, Associated Press)

INTIRA PESSAH SALE NOW ON UP TO 50% OFF

27 Keren Kayemet, J'lem

"IN JERUSALEM" see page 9

Jerusalem listed as the leading sanctions-buster

David Horowitz writes from London

THERE IS NO escaping the fact that, in Europe at least, Israel is perceived as the main South African sanctions-buster.

"Israel is already the worst offender — and the main conduit for dealers breaking the arms embargo — and everyone assumes that it will continue to be," according to Joseph Hanlon, an independent researcher on sanctions, whose book, *The Sanctions Handbook*, is to be published here shortly.

While many European countries do break the arms embargo, mandatory since the UN resolutions of 1977, none do so on Israel's scale, says Hanlon. "Britain is probably the next worst offender," he adds, with the government condoning the sale of radar systems to Pretoria. The Anti-Apartheid Movement here, furthermore, has claimed that lax customs controls have allowed arms dealers based in the UK "to defy the embargo with ease."

Belgium and Austria are also said to have supplied South Africa with aircraft spare parts, and Belgium is known to have continued small arms supplies, in defiance of the embargo.

"Apart from these relatively minor violations, though, it is clear that the embargo has severely restricted the ability of South Africa to purchase major arms systems," says Hanlon. "Israel is now the only avenue they can turn to."

Even France, which was a major arms supplier as long as the embargo was only voluntary, has cleaned up its act since 1977, and has actually gone further than many of its European partners in banning the import of South African coal.

After the U.S. and Japan, Britain and West Germany are South Africa's largest trading partners, with two-way trade annually topping the \$2 billion mark. Exports to Pretoria, in the main, are dominated by industrial and electrical machinery — not covered by any sanctions currently in force — while West Germany continues to import South African coal, and Britain buys metallic ore and fruit.

Holland, Switzerland, Italy and France all have two-way trade approaching the \$1b. dollar mark, with coal and fruit again major imports, and machinery again the main export.

Italy buys a lot of South African gold and diamonds, and Belgium buys almost exclusively diamonds. "If we examine the South African export market, we can see that about half the exports are made up of gold, platinum, diamonds and the like, with the other half dominated by bulk commodities such as coal, minerals, fruit and vegetables," says Hanlon. "As far as the bulk commodities are concerned, there is no evidence at all of sanctions busting."

Since Denmark and France stopped importing coal, production and export figures in South Africa have indeed gone down. "While it is unlikely that we will see sanctions in the diamond and precious metals fields, further restrictions on bulk commodity buying would devastate the South African economy."

DOWN IN WHITEHALL, they don't even speak of sanctions. They prefer to talk of "restrictive measures," aimed not at crippling the South African economy, but at "sending a signal to Pretoria that apartheid must go and that it must go soon." But in the rather seedy offices of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in aptly-named Mandela Street, British government policy on South Africa is viewed as little short of disgraceful, a "record of gestures,

not measures."

Prime Minister Thatcher has always argued that there is nothing to gain by reducing South Africa to an economic wasteland, and has questioned the viability of sanctions, speaking emotively of the unemployment which a complete break in trade would cause in Britain and the starvation that would ensue in Southern Africa.

Britain has officially implemented a programme of action on South Africa — keeping to the UN embargo on arms imports and exports, forbidding military and nuclear cooperation, discouraging sports, scientific and cultural ties, banning oil exports and iron and steel imports, outlawing new loans, and stopping funds for trade missions. But many, if not most of these measures are more symbolic than effective, and the lack of concrete government action has caused loud rumblings of discontent among sectors of the public, among opposition politicians, and most notably among Commonwealth countries.

The government maintains, however, that British public opinion is firmly behind its policies, and that it would be wrong for Britain to follow the example of Denmark and Finland which have broken all trade links with Pretoria.

NOT SURPRISINGLY, the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) also claims the support of the British public in calling for trade sanctions. It believes that the South African economy is extremely vulnerable to external pressure, particularly in the fields of primary commodity exports, such as gold, and in the supply of capital goods, high technology and oil.

The AAM claims that South Africa "continues to have access to British nuclear technology through the recruitment of British personnel." It has been able on at least two occasions to receive North Sea crude oil from the UK sector via third countries. And it continues to benefit from extensive cultural, scientific and sporting ties. And so the AAM goes on, explaining how ambiguous wording and occasional loopholes have made a mockery of almost every restrictive measure.

In the main, the EEC states have followed similar policy lines to those of the UK, with many of the British measures outlined above codified in EEC agreements such as the September 1985 Luxembourg pact, and the pacts reached after last year's Hague Council meeting.

It is in Britain, however, that the European anti-apartheid campaigners seem to have focused their efforts.

The growing belief here is that for Britain's constant annual £1 billion bilateral trade with South Africa to be cut back, impetus will have to come from local, Labour-controlled authorities. Were the Inner London Education Authority to stop purchasing Shell heating oil, for example, it would create an £11 million dent in that annual figure. The AAM has largely transferred its attention to local authorities, hoping that they will act where Thatcher has not.

There seems little prospect for a change in government policy for the present, particularly if the Conservatives triumph in the general election later this year.

Thatcher, who invited South African Prime Minister Botha to visit her Chequers country residence as recently as 1984, seems content to send her "signals" to Pretoria, claiming that, somehow, they will make apartheid "go and go soon."

Israel: President Botha understands

SOUTH AFRICAN President Pieter Botha this week lashed out at the U.S. policy of economic sanctions against his country, calling it "the worst kind of morality."

Botha said he did not agree with Israel's decision to restrict further

ties with South Africa, but "sympathized with its position" as it had been pressured by "fear of losing billions of dollars annually in American aid."

In his first speech of the upcoming whites-only election, Botha told an

audience in the farming town of Lichtenburg on Wednesday: "South Africa is the scapegoat for America's bad conscience. Consequently, the Kremlin has had its work done for it in Washington."

The 90-minute speech — expected to set the tone for his National Party's campaign — touched only briefly on racial conflict and was dominated by denunciations of U.S. foreign policy.

"It is a tragedy that the U.S., the leading power of the free world, under a president dedicated to resisting Soviet expansionism, should have declared economic war on South Africa," he said.

The package of economic sanctions adopted by the U.S. Congress last year, he said, "plays directly into the hands of revolutionary forces."

"This is a fact. The action taken by the U.S. Congress has the direct result of fanning violence in South Africa," he said. "These actions certainly do not encourage responsible and peaceful leaders to come forward to negotiate with us a new constitutional order."

"Sanctions are acclaimed only by revolutionaries who are encouraged in their barbaric campaign of intimidation and necklance murders."

His government's goals were clear, he continued. "We seek to end violence and we want to negotiate with black leaders, who are against

violence, about constructing a new political system acceptable to the majority of our citizens."

"We have already taken dramatic initiatives in this respect," he said, but offered little new on a proposed future constitution incorporating the black majority.

The town hall of this ultra-rightwing white stronghold in the Western Transvaal, near the Botswana border, was packed to its 900 capacity 45 minutes before the ruling National Party leader was due to arrive. Closed-circuit television catered for the more than 1,000 people unable to get inside.

The district is represented in parliament by the far-right Conservative Party which opposes any modifications in the apartheid policy of racial separation. It also opposes the National Party's offer to give the voteless black majority a limited voice in national politics.

The National Party also faces pressure in the campaign for the May 6 parliamentary election from liberal opposition candidates who want all apartheid laws abolished. The liberals charge that the government has no intention of giving blacks a significant share of power.

CABINET ministers have hinted in recent campaign appearances that if the National Party receives the mandate it is seeking from white voters to

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1 p.m. Lunch
2 p.m. Minhag
2:15-3:30 p.m. Rabbi Shlomo Riskin: "The Philosophy of Yom Tov in the Diaspora"
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A white South African's way to end apartheid

The head of South Africa's leading white opposition party, Colin Eglin, opposes apartheid, but he differs from foreign critics as to how to go about changing it. Eglin, in Jerusalem this week for a Hebrew University symposium on South Africa, told The Jerusalem Post's Menachem Shalev why he thought economic sanctions were not the answer and how he believed the regime of apartheid could be ended peacefully.

IF ONE SAYS that the only way to change South Africa is by bloody revolution, then increasing economic sanctions is legitimate. But if you believe, as I do, that there is a route to change other than a bloody confrontation, then I think that economic sanctions are nonsense. They depress the economy and have exactly the opposite effect of what their proponents would like. They prolong apartheid rather than shorten it.

The changes away from apartheid are going to have to be the result of internal factors. There aren't enough whites in South Africa. Blacks are being brought to the cities where they form trade unions and consumer organizations. They suddenly become an important factor within a new economic and political environment and it's from there that blacks start asserting themselves. If you retard that process you weaken one of the most potent forces for change.

If sanctions do seriously damage our economy, it will mean that the ability to deliver social and economic changes on the basis of some kind of stability in the urban areas is reduced. You are actually increasing internal violence and polarization. As blacks are polarized and whites are polarized, the area of common ground is reduced.

America's ability to influence white attitudes has plummeted in the last few months, because the Americans have actually opted out of trying to influence them. Electoral and consumer pressures back in America forced the companies out. It's got nothing to do with South Africa.

Take the sugar lesson. The Americans cut out the South African sugar quota. The only place in South Africa

where there was progress in racial relations last year was in Natal-Kwazulu where blacks and whites sat down together and founded a new non-racial constitution for that area. But that's the one area that was singled out for punishment because that's where the sugar is produced.

When Ford or General Motors were going to pull out, the same black trade union leaders who in principle said "let's call for sanctions" also said "but don't close the factory." There is a difference between public emotion and a sensible policy. Countries who join the sanctions often do so because of their positioning in the world: they can't be seen as being last.

Some 38 per cent of the white voters in South Africa are employed by the state. They don't suffer economically. They are the last in line. A significant number of the people who are going to suffer economically in white circles are actually people who oppose the government in any case.

In significant numbers, blacks are going to suffer more than whites. It can be said that it is worth suffering if that's going to bring liberation. But if it isn't going to induce liberation, then it's just stupid.

ISRAEL and South Africa have had good relations for a number of years. Israel is not identified as a country which supports apartheid, but it has carried on, as lots of countries have, with a normal relationship. Emotionally, Israel is considered a quite friendly country, but it is not considered — unless people know more about it — as critically important. It's rated as one of a number of interesting and important countries.

I SEE South Africa in terms of processes. Quite irrespective of my government and the laws of apartheid, South African society is busy restructuring itself. The laws are being either eroded or ignored.

Ten years ago blacks couldn't have trade unions, now they can. Ten years ago you couldn't have integrated sport, now you can. Ten years ago the universities were basically segregated and now, on some kind of formula basis, they're becoming integrated. Ten years ago you had job reservation which means that jobs were reserved for certain races, now that's gone. Ten years ago you had to have separate canteens, recreational and lavatory facilities for different races — that's gone.

This is what happens when you have an expanding economy and not enough elites to run the economy.



Opposition leader Colin Eglin. (Scoop 80)

You just suck other people into it.

While power in the constitutional sense is firmly in the hands of the whites, power in the sense of influencing the course of history in South Africa is no longer with the whites. It's with the blacks as much as with the whites.

IN THE social and economic field, whatever is left of apartheid we would immediately scrap.

In the political sphere, we would immediately get on with the process of determining who are the other actors in the field who could negotiate a new constitutional dispensation.

The time factor is crucial. There is a hell of a lot which has got to be done, you've got to redress a lot of wrongs, and you've got to change the direction from an escalation of violence to a de-escalation of violence, from increased polarization to decreased polarization.

The gradualness of agreeing on a constitution and of implementing it will depend on the time factor. It may be in phases because it may be regional-local-national.

We started the Progressive Party in 1959. We've used up 28 years. The next ten years are going to have to be a hell of a lot faster.

Politically, our end product would be basically a geographical non-racial federation with a universal franchise, and a considerable decentralization of power from a central point to a number of regional legislatures in cities and regions. The more you concentrate the power in the centre the more competition there is between the haves and have-nots.

We would then implement the principle of proportionality but not on the basis of races. We believe that

every group that manifests itself as a sizeable party over time would have to have representation, so that there will be representation not only for majorities, but also for minorities.

We would go for an extensive bill of rights, and then we would go for a number of entrenchment areas such as the constitution itself and sensitive issues such as cultural matters, religious matters and language which could only be changed by consensus. That should not be left to the chance majority of the day.

There would be a central government representing the various states. The head of the government could very well be a black. Once you bring blacks into the system you can't very well say you're in the system but you can't be the head of state. The government nearly sacked the foreign minister for suggesting the same thing.

FOR thirteen years we had only one MP in Helen Suzman. The PPF then became the official opposition and it will become a larger official opposition.

A government-supported Afrikaans newspaper conducted a public opinion survey on four models of constitutions: my model, Botha's model, the (right wing) Conservative Party model and what we may term the African National Congress (ANC) model.

And while Botha's National Party is running a 49.4 per cent and my party at 19.4 per cent, 37 per cent liked my constitutional model and only 28 per cent liked Botha's model. In fact, 31 per cent of the government's supporters actually support the PPF's constitutional model.

So within the National Party there is a slice of 20-25 per cent who have

crossed their own Rubicons, and who say we've got to do a deal somehow, we've got to do away with racism. That's the market that we're going for. This group is spilling out and forming an independent party group. They've been inside the National Party for so long that their perception of their fellow Nationalists is quite reasonable whereas they dislike us because we've been the rival party for such a long time.

In the short term you encourage the fragmentation of the National Party. In the long term there will be a coming together under a new alliance.

THE ELECTIONS are not free or fair but we're going to do the best we can. The government has total control over the information and over the electronic media which inhibits the ability to campaign.

If trends remain as they are now, I foresee a considerable growth for my party and a substantial decline in the number of votes for the Nationalists, though not necessarily of seats.

This will bring about a further disturbance or a further breakaway from the National Party. That doesn't mean that the government will fall on May 6. But the rot is setting in and that is going to be intensified by the elections results.

We must form a moderate alliance because there is no way that my party can grow electorally in time. We need a reshuffling of the cards. According to our strange constitutional system there are due to be other elections in 1989. These elections are the preliminary to the next ones. If things go our way, then we will have started the process of restructuring the government and South Africa itself.

Unlikely place to find a spy

What is Sar-el, the organization of overseas volunteers to Israel reported to have been infiltrated by the CIA? The report has been vehemently denied. Daniel Gavron gives an idea of the people who make up Sar-el.

"IF THE CIA is trying to spy on Israel through Sar-el, they need a new CIA," a civilian connected with the IDF volunteer scheme told The Jerusalem Post yesterday. The volunteers serve mostly in non-sensitive places such as supply depots, and (increasingly) in civilian projects. The Post was told.

There have been some 10,000 volunteer visits to Israel through Sar-el, since it started nearly five years ago; but, as many of the volunteers have been several times, the number of individuals participating in the programme is thought to be some 7,000.

Sar-el is a non-profit civilian institution, although it works in cooperation with the IDF. Since it was founded in June 1982, by Aluf Mishne (res.) Aharon Davidi, it has expanded to include volunteers from France, Britain, South Africa, Italy and other countries, as well as from the U.S.

It has also extended its activities to the civilian sector. Volunteers who come through Sar-el today are as likely to work in hospitals or geriatric institutions as in IDF bases.

The volunteers are carefully screened at stations around the U.S. and in other countries. They include young and old, married and single, Jew and gentile. The Sar-el people claim that more than 1,000 immigrants have come, or are coming to Israel, as a result of their volunteering here over the past five years. This is despite the fact that Sar-el is in no way an aliyah-oriented programme.

The basic ideas of Sar-el, as explained by its founder Davidi, are to save the IDF manpower, to show the soldiers that Jews and others are prepared to come and lend a hand, and to forge personal contacts between soldiers and volunteers.

The volunteers, who pay their own fare, serve a minimum of three weeks at army bases and other institutions all over Israel. The IDF bases are mostly supply depots, and officers say that the presence of volunteers at the base, doing all the menial jobs, has had a beneficial effect on the morale of the troops, who are not — on the whole — the army's crack soldiers.

At army camps, the volunteers may be cleaning tanks, painting fences, digging flower beds, laying paths, making targets or working in the kitchens and dining rooms. Quite a number are retired, but many are people in their forties or fifties who spend their annual vacation volunteering for Israel.

They are teachers and computer programmers, mechanics and shop owners, librarians and businessmen, teachers and literary agents.

Sidney, 65, a retired television editor from New York, is a typical Sar-el volunteer. Due to return home soon, he has been here for five months. He has worked exclusively in civilian frameworks, including stints with children suffering from cancer, and with old people in geriatric hospitals.

He talks movingly of his contact with the children. "I don't know Hebrew, but I put my arms around them and comfort them, sing with them: they get the message." With the old people, he speaks Yiddish. He describes how he invited a 90-year-old veteran to dance with him. Nurses at the Malben geriatric hospital in Rishon LeZion told him that they had not seen her so lively for years.

At Malben, he carried bed-pans, changed sheets, fed and washed the old people. "People thank me for my activities," he says. "But I want to thank them for giving me the chance to serve Israel."

In July, there is to be a reunion of Sar-el volunteers at Binyanei Ha'uma in Jerusalem, to celebrate five years of the scheme's existence.

The Americans point a finger

THE U.S.-ISRAELI relationship, already seriously strained as a result of the Pollard spy scandal and the Iran arms affair, is about to get even worse with the release of a Reagan administration report to Congress documenting Israeli arms sales to South Africa in recent years.

The report, which Congress required as part of last year's legislation imposing economic sanctions against South Africa, is likely to further damage Israel's image in the United States, especially in Congress and the black community. There could be some real fireworks, according to sources who have seen drafts of the document.

There will also be deep resentment among many American Jews, already angry over Israel's decision to run an American Jewish spy in Washington. They note that Israeli leaders simply have a hard time appreciating the depth of American hatred of the racist regime in Pretoria. Americans, in general, have a hard time understanding why Israel sells weapons to South Africa.

"We're on a downward slope," one pro-Israeli political activist in Washington said candidly. Like other long-time supporters of Israel, he predicted that the U.S.-Israeli relationship will eventually be re-deemed, overcoming these setbacks.

But he warned that this will "take time," and the damage done in the meantime will be serious.

Israel was clearly trying to preempt the expected fall-out from the administration's report to Congress. But anti-apartheid activists on Capitol Hill have tended to dismiss the significance of the Israeli action. "Lip service," was how one of them described it. The State Department, on the other hand, welcomed it as "a positive development."

Long-time congressional opponents of South Africa note that Israel was supposed to have stopped signing new arms contracts with Pretoria

in 1977, when the United Nations first approved a worldwide arms embargo against that regime. At that time, these activists recall, Israel also announced that it would not enter into new arms pacts with South Africa while honouring those already signed. Meeting existing contracts was said to be permitted by the letter of the UN embargo, if not the spirit.

One influential black Congressman, Democrat John Conyers of Michigan, suggested in a radio interview the other day that Israel's new "sanctions" had very little practical meaning since some of the existing arms contracts may have 40-year

automatic renewal clauses. Israeli officials have refused to discuss details of these contracts. There is no doubt, however, that they are bracing themselves for another round of tension when the administration's report is released. They are still not sure how best to respond.

Most of the report to Congress will be classified secret, but Israeli officials and their supporters expect heavy leaks to the news media. What could be most damaging, they warn, is the reported cooperation between Israel and South Africa in recent years in the development of sophisticated weapons systems and in the nuclear field.

Wolf Blitzer reports from Washington

Other countries, especially in Western Europe, will also be cited by the State Department as violators of the 1977 arms embargo against South Africa. That will certainly help cushion the blow for Israel. But Israel will probably be the only country named which receives military grants from the U.S. as part of its foreign aid legislation.

Still, Israel is likely to emerge from the South Africa uproar with its \$3 billion aid appropriation intact, according to most observers in Washington. But at a time of sharp cuts in budgets across the board and mounting animosity toward Israel, there are no guarantees. In general, the worldwide foreign aid bill is in deep trouble already, as lawmakers seek budget reductions.

If Israel does pay such a price, it will not be because of South Africa alone. Pollard and Iran will have certainly contributed to it. There is today a changing mood in Washington toward Israel. Only the most sweeping soul-searching in Jerusalem, including yet more decisive action over the Pollard scandal, the continuing U.S. probe of the Iran arms affair, and South Africa, will be able to stem the tide.

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Paying off a debt

The Likud were indebted to former Aguda MK Shlomo Lorincz for his work as chairman of the Knesset Finance Committee between 1977 and 1984. His reward comes in his appointment as chairman of the advisory council of the Bank of Israel. Asher Wallfish analyses the qualities Lorincz brings to the job.

THE APPOINTMENT of the former Aguda MK, Shlomo Lorincz, as chairman of the advisory council of the Bank of Israel, is a source of gratification to Lorincz's party as well as to the man himself.

"No wonder! Lorincz was identified in the eyes of many, over the years, as a sort of 'Mister Aguda.' He served uninterruptedly in every Knesset, from the second to the 10th. He amassed a store of parliamentary wisdom and political experience which stood his party in good stead for more than three decades. But then, the decline in the fortunes of his own particular wing inside the Aguda, put him too far down on the party's election list in 1984 to win him a Knesset seat. That election, which propelled the new ultra-Orthodox upstart, Shas, from nowhere to four seats and fame, slashed the Aguda's strength from its traditional four seats to two.

"Since then, for close on three years, Lorincz has been wandering in the political and public wilderness, with nothing serious to do, except direct the educational, charitable and spiritual institutions attached to his *kapote-tails*, and enjoy his maximum pension as an ex-MK.

But the Likud owed him one, and now they have repaid him, to the best of their ability. They owed the Aguda more than one, and with Lorincz's appointment they have repaid the Aguda in part.

According to Aguda MK

Menahem Porush, who managed to get the safe No. 2 slot on the list in the 1984 elections after serving in every succeeding Knesset since the fourth, his party made a deal with the Likud after the election. This deal would secure them the chairmanship of the Finance Committee, a deputy minister in the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and the chairmanship of the Bank of Israel's advisory council.

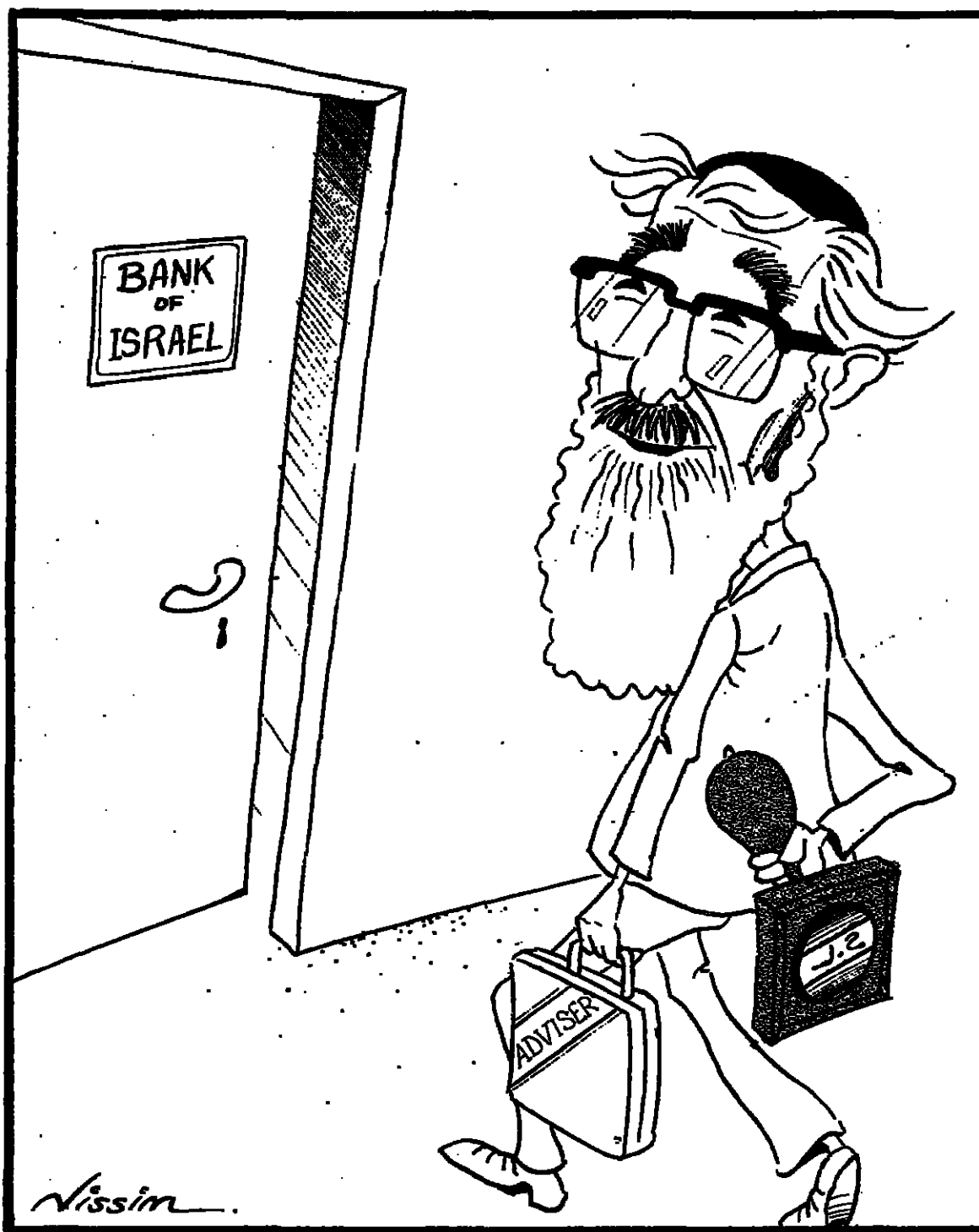
However, the snag was that while Porush resigned his deputy ministerial post, his colleague Avraham Shapira held on to two jobs at once: the Finance Committee and the advisory council. Until former attorney-general Prof. Yitzhak Zamir compelled him to give up the advisory council, Shapira would not budge.

But budge Shapira did, in the end. For some months the post of advisory council chairman remained empty, a fact which cast some doubt on the constitutionality of some Bank of Israel activities, according to critics.

Lorincz's appointment eliminates that lacuna.

HIS OFFICIAL Knesset biography shows that he was born in Budapest 69 years ago, and is married with eight children. It also shows that he carries the title of Rav—a distinction which some ultra-Orthodox MKs occasionally claim with no basis, though not in Lorincz's case.

The Likud owed one to Lorincz for having served it well: as a coal-



tion ally, for seven years between 1977 and 1984, as chairman of the powerful Knesset Finance Committee.

An excellent testimony to Lorincz's loyalty and dependability came from a Likud associate, Transport Minister Haim Corfu, who was coalition chairman while Lorincz was Finance Committee chairman, for the period 1977-1981.

Corfu says: "I cannot recall Lorincz losing a vote. At the same time, he did not have to win votes, like some Committee chairmen, by trickery and parliamentary ambushes. Lorincz did his homework. He got his facts lined up and he got his supporting votes lined up."

Anybody who asks in the Knesset will confirm that Lorincz was ready to devote his time unstintingly to reading up his material, which was

encyclopedic in the case of the Finance Committee. Lacking any secular or academic education, he had no trouble coping with the fiscal and budgetary material. He also had excellent personal relations with the senior politicians and civil servants on whom the Finance Committee depends.

More than one Knesset Member told me that Lorincz was the best Finance Committee chairman the Knesset ever had, in terms of controlling the Committee and coping with the material, even if other chairmen had a better theoretical and practical background, in money or management. But these sources declined to be named, for fear of slighting other chairmen, past or present.

Some of Lorincz's associates comment that his style and relations with others helped him acquire the image

of being moved by national rather than coalition interests, even though he invariably made sure that his Committee put the Finance Ministry's policy through.

At the same time, quietly and without fuss, he beavered away to put the ultra-Orthodox community's educational and charitable institutions on a sounder financial basis than ever before. For the hard-core that was Lorincz's historic contribution.

Ironically enough, his own party did not benefit from this. Because while Lorincz toiled to write grants for yeshivot and their students into the state budget, ultra-Orthodox elements conceived and finally executed their plan of cutting the apron-strings with Ashkenazim such as Lorincz and the rest of his faction.

Although Hungarian by birth,

Who counsels whom...

THE ADVISORY Committee of the Bank of Israel is one of the statutory "outside" bodies charged with counselling the bank's governor. Only after consulting this committee, and with cabinet approval, can the governor prescribe such matters as the maximum interest rates and commission costs charged by the commercial banks, or limit their credits, investments and obligations.

The committee also advises on the issue of new coins and currency; administration of the national debt and foreign currency reserves; and contacts with banking and financial institutions abroad.

The committee is appointed by the cabinet and consists of a maximum of nine members, five of whom must not be employees of a bank. They are required to meet at least once a month, and whenever the governor requires. Both the committee's chairman and the vice-chairman are appointed by the cabinet.

Alongside the committee is the Advisory Council, which counsels the governor on any issue raised by the committee. The council consists of the committee members and 10 additional members, and is chaired by the committee's chairman.

The governor has to report to the council on the bank's monetary policy and submit monthly reports to the cabinet on the proceedings and resolutions of both the council and the committee, and the resultant action taken by the bank.

Lorincz is the closest Aguda politician to Rabbi Eliezer Shach, the elderly sage of the anti-Zionist yeshivot, generally identified with the Lithuanian stream of *Minagdim*, who expend much energy battling the hassidim.

In character as well as style, Lorincz is every inch a Litvak. Calm, courteous, sober-minded and analytical, his frown is better-known than his smile, though his smile can be very pleasant. When MKs who know him well say Lorincz is no *balaganist*, they mean he does not believe in muddling through, as a life-style.

Strangely enough, the Finance Committee chairman who handled the interests of the ultra-Orthodox yeshivot so ably was the very same person who presided over the Likud's chaotic handling of the national economy for the seven years in which, successively, the late Simcha Erlich, Yigal Hurwitz, Yoram Aridor and Yigal Cohen-Orgad steered the Treasury juggernaut along its downhill track.

Lorincz may have had his own ideas about the way the Likud was sabotaging the economy, but if so, he kept them to himself. Like other Finance Committee chairmen, he regarded himself as subordinate to the Finance Minister and did not venture to amend the economic policy of the ruling coalition.

Likud MK Yoram Aridor has a habit of asking, with his characteristic black humour: "What is the difference between the Knesset Finance Committee, and a rubber stamp?" Aridor's reply: "The only difference is, that the Finance Committee has learnt how to shout."

As a former Finance Minister, as well as a present Finance Committee member, heading the Likud group, Aridor means that a Finance Committee rarely if ever changes Treasury budget-drafts or influences Treasury policies and programmes.

IF LORINCZ was indeed a servant and not a master while he ran the

Finance Committee, one may well wonder how he will function as chairman of the advisory council of the Bank of Israel.

The chairmanship of the council can be a sinecure. Lorincz's predecessor, Shapira, was said to have been too busy to take the post as seriously as he ought, because of his private business affairs and his obligations as chairman of the Finance Committee, obligations which Zamir said constituted a conflict of interest with his Bank of Israel position.

Judging by his past record, Lorincz will treat the Bank council chairmanship as a proper job and not as mere recreation.

Unlike Shapira, Lorincz represents no economic interest of his own. He should therefore be able to follow an objective path inside the advisory council which reflects a wide range of economic interests in industry, banking, agriculture and finance.

It will be hard to accuse him of lobbying on behalf of a public or a private interest as happened with his predecessor, Shapira, who off his own bat, influenced the government to increase the interest rate on the frozen bank shares during the frenzied, late-night sittings after the collapse. Nor will Lorincz have either the incentive or the opportunity to campaign for the economic interests of the ultra-Orthodox sector.

Apart from serving as a living proof that the Likud rewards those who serve it faithfully, the veteran politician will be able to make an experienced contribution to the Bank.

He is returning to a place of honour in public life after nearly three years in the wilderness, which is good for his party as well as himself. He may even come to exemplify a type of ultra-Orthodox politician who has risen above politics, an elevation which will do his Aguda peers no harm at all.

High technology on the battlefield

Joshua Brilliant

MISSILES hovering over battlefields waiting to detect suitable targets and slam into them are likely to feature prominently in a future war. They, along with other technological innovations, will change the scope and nature of the battlefield and render some of today's tactics utterly obsolete.

This appeared to be the bottom line in a four-day symposium on future trends in technology and strategy organized by the Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies.

The conference held this week at the Neve Ilan guest-house near Jerusalem, brought together senior officials from defence-related industries in Israel and abroad, IDF officers and their counterparts from the U.S. and German armies, as well as civilian experts from Britain, France, Canada, Greece and U.S. universities, including Harvard and Georgetown.

What they discussed may sound more like science fiction for those whose image of a soldier's life consists of charging up hills, firing an M-16, sitting behind the sights of a simple anti-aircraft gun or serving in rear echelon emergency stores.

Tremendous progress has already been made in improving the range, accuracy and warheads of missiles; in using helicopters and other means to maneuver troops and in seeing through darkness and behind hills.

What is in store will probably be a synthesis of scientists' "wild" ideas, military commanders' conservative reactions, with a glimpse into what the enemy is doing.

THE ARABS, relying on Soviet weaponry, will probably not make any great technological leaps in the near future, according to two of the foreign experts at the symposium.

David Jones of Dalhousie University in Nova Scotia has analysed the Soviet debate on the role of conventional forces and surmised that there will be no great technological progress in the next 10 years because that would require a huge outlay which the Soviets are not prepared to make right now.

Similarly, Matthew Evangelista of the University of Michigan who examined current trends in Soviet weapons' development surmised that only a minority of the Russian military establishment favoured a great leap. However, he cautioned, that minority seemed to enjoy political backing.

Still this lack of technological progress on the part of the Soviets would not allay Israel's fears. The Soviet doctrine, which Arab states have adopted, envisages the use of masses while the West counts on a technological edge to overcome numerical inferiority.

Technology will be used, for example, to further develop unmanned systems such as missiles and drones and to replace some of the manned fighter-bombers sent to battle.

Manned flights may become very costly since the enemy has developed an effective anti-aircraft system. Moreover, airplanes require airports which are prime targets for enemy missiles, artillery and possibly commando attacks.

One conservative option is to equip planes with new electronic countermeasures, better sensors, and perhaps to buy aircraft which can land and take off vertically.

But Tat-Aluf (res.) Yiftah Spector who left the Air Force several years ago and now heads Elbit's research and development unit advocated a more drastic change.

Manned aircraft should be acquired for air combat and for striking at highly valuable targets beyond the front of the battle area he said. These planes should be considered the Air Force's "gold-plated element."

The backbone should consist of helicopters and unmanned systems.

Helicopters have several advantages. They do not require airports and can perform most of the tasks which require low level flying. If good intelligence is provided, designating targets and pointing out dangers, they can launch more sorties and will be less vulnerable than fixed-wing planes which must always return to their rear base and fly at higher altitudes, thus exposing themselves to early radar detection.

However, the Air Force's greatest potential lies in unmanned systems, Spector argued. Such systems will be cheaper than regular planes, so that it would pay to use several of them to attack a target—knowing full well that some would miss—rather than the much costlier manned aircraft.

The Air Force's former commander, Aluf (res.) Benny Peled took this argument a step further, advocating storage of unmanned systems which have been pre-programmed to detect targets and crash into them. When hostilities erupt, soldiers—even if they can't—should be able to launch these devices.

OUT AT SEA 800 to 1,000 ton corvettes are likely to replace the 200 to 300 ton fast attack craft as prime

combatants. (The sinking of the Israeli destroyer Eilat in November 1967 had convinced Israel its navy should be made up of small vessels—but times have changed.)

Hit and run tactics which had been useful when missiles had only a relatively short range are not as practical today. Karl Lautenschlager of the Los Alamos National Laboratory, told the conference.

The new vessels should be capable of sustaining surface engagement. They should be equipped with defensive weapons such as chaff, decoy launchers, electronic jamming and anti-missile missiles.

Their ability to hit targets behind the horizon will require the means to identify targets at that distance, for example by carrying a helicopter or a drone on board.

Moreover, the missiles fired will have to overcome the enemy's electronic countermeasures. One of the methods to do that would be to fire a cocktail of different missiles in the same salvo.

All this adds up to the fact that weapons on board will be bigger and more numerous—so the ships will have to be bigger.

The fleet will be augmented by hydrofoils for rapid deployment of units on successive missions and for

reducing the submarines' ability to sink them.

All this, Lautenschlager concluded, will cost a lot of money and since small states will not have enough, they will reduce the number of ships they acquire.

The new technologies developed for land battles will render obsolete some of the material commanders have studied in past years and the experience they have gained in numerous exercises.

The ability to know what lies behind the next hill and what is concealed beneath camouflage nets will require changes in ambush tactics Aluf (res.) Avraham Rotem argued. They will also necessitate a much greater stress on concealment, masking and deception.

COMMANDERS WILL also have to deploy and maneuver differently since there will be no safe place even 40 kilometres from the front. Precision guided missiles can be aimed to score direct hits, replacing the traditional system where artillery was merely designed to cover an area and suppress whoever was there, scoring hits by virtue of the law of averages.

Moreover, the ability to destroy simultaneously many of the enemy's

command and control sites—without physically occupying enemy territory—will cause confusion and chaos much faster than in past wars. Much of the effort will probably be concentrated on blinding the enemy and paralyzing him by hitting his command, control, communications and intelligence systems.

The intelligence, too, will have to undergo significant changes. At present, information frequently arrives late, and is channelled to the upper echelon, which consequently has lots of information which it does not need, while it does not reach the fighting units which do need it.

The intelligence will also have to develop a system to detect and warn its own troops of impending dangers. The idea that a tank should be able to defend itself is outdated, Rotem argued. Not every tank can be equipped to detect attack helicopters, laser

designated weapons and homing-device ammunition.

Will all this gadgetry work? Gideon Akavia of Rafael's Centre for Military Analysis said he had his doubts.

The pressure at the front, under fire, makes communication difficult with a remote observer, even one who is trying to help them identify targets.

Aircraft pilots need precise definition of their targets, but establishing a common language is difficult especially when the pilot must pay attention to his own survival. "The language difficulty is a major reason why close air support does not usually fulfil in practice what has been expected of it in peacetime," he said.

Moreover, the sophisticated equipment which may work just fine in the ideal conditions of a laboratory, may fail on the battlefield.

Sensors designed to penetrate darkness, atmosphere and fog have been frustrated by battlefield smoke, dust and clutter. Often it is difficult to distinguish between friend and foe, and enemy measures and counter measures had often been ignored.

"We may have expected too much, or we don't understand what it takes to turn high tech weapons into operationally useful and reliable systems," according to George Friedman, a consultant to the U.S. Air Force Scientific Board and to Nato.

And Benny Peled noted that, even armies with a high technology, lost battles when the adversary was willing to shed more blood than they. You need sophisticated weapons, but also people who are partly expendable or else the adversary "will beat you hands down with inferior technology," he said.

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A family that preys together

This week Eilat has played host to an international convention of bird-of-prey fanciers. Bradley Burston found out that the traditional caricature of the batty birdwatcher had no place at this gathering.

THE BATTY, earnest visage of the genteel birdwatcher has long been beloved of caricaturists. Frequently a woman of advanced years, intrepid and ludicrous in pith helmet and khaki, bespectacled behind her binoculars, she appears as a walking bookstall of field guides and notepads, her roomy, pleated shorts cut to reveal little more than a pair of spindly calves.

According to stereotype, the bird fancier is a creature of rather passive habit, with little more than warbles on the brain, endlessly compiling lists of stolen moments breathlessly spent sighting sapsuckers and such.

But if the real-life model for the stereotypical birdwatcher still exists anywhere in the world - this week's international convention of bird-of-prey fanciers in Eilat was the wrong place to look.

Consider, for example, the case of a respected female delegate from Sicily. Recently, in the gentlemanly pursuit of her passion for raptors - the eagles, falcons, owls, and other predators that constitute the avian roost - she set out to prevent hunters from shooting the magnificent birds for sport. One day, shortly after her conservation campaign was under way, she walked to where her car was parked only to discover that in apparent retaliation for the anti-hunting operation, her Fiat had been expertly blown up.

Even so, as many as one of every five delegates to Eilat's World Conference on Birds of Prey is a hunter. Though their conservationist colleagues express dismay, these committed falconers keep and breed raptors in order to revel in the silent, astonishing efficiency with which they dispatch animals unlucky enough to be beneath them on the food chain.

Or take Yossi Leshem, an organizer of the conference, who spends hours aloft in gliders accompanying enormous flocks of migrating raptors, storks and other large birds. He is one of the world's only animal conservationists whose salary is

based on efforts to save members of the species *Homo sapiens*.

For the last three years, the Israel Air Force has underwritten Leshem's project to prevent collisions between supersonic jets and the millions of feathered, subsonic aviators passing through Israeli airspace en route to migratory destinations in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Before Leshem and his staff took to their gliders and radar screens, pilots of ultra-sophisticated warplanes were virtually defenceless against hapless birds crossing their paths. And, until three years ago, not a few pilots lost their lives as a result of the force of the impact, which at over 1,000 km/hr, is said to be comparable to that of a head-on collision with a tractor-trailer.

HAILING FROM Singapore and Ecuador, Taiwan and the Yukon, the raptor conference delegates seem to bear as little resemblance to each other, at first glance, as they do to the batty birdwatcher of comic legend. But, insist a number of participants, apart from a shared, incurable fascination with raptors, at least one other common trait unites the hundreds who flew to Eilat from the ends of the earth to be with one another this week. They like to be alone.

"I wouldn't call raptor people crazy, exactly, or anti-social," observes delegate Steve McGhee, an ornithologist who works with raptors in Mexico and Central America, "but it takes a certain sort of person able to be perfectly happy living in the woods for six months or more, watching birds, and never seeing a single human being in all that time."

"Maybe that's why they make such an effort to come to these conferences every few years. They want to be around people who understand them."

Many conference participants maintain that there is an indefinable something that sets raptor people apart even from other bird fanciers. An African delegate claims that a "bird" with a few years of experience can instantly identify and dis-

tinguish raptor people from finch fanatics or aficionados of other species.

"Their behaviour gives them away," he says. "Songbird people tend to be more gregarious, they tend to work together in groups, while raptor people tend to keep to themselves."

Not unlike the birds they study? "It's a bit of a chicken-and-egg problem, actually," he says. "Whether you come to resemble a raptor because you love them, or if you were drawn to them in the first place because they spoke to something inside of you."

Jim Brett, curator of Pennsylvania's renowned Hawk Mountain Sanctuary for raptor conservation and education, likes the idea that the birds he studies "have to be killers in order to survive, they have to be rapacious. There's a lot of drama involved there."

"I think warblers are great - their small size and high metabolism make them an important indicator of what's happening in the environment - but I get more interested in a bird that can come down on a wolf, for example, than a bird who picks around a branch for a little insect."

"The lifestyle of raptors involves doing things that, maybe, I would like to do, but for the fact that I've sort of evolved out of the hunter's way of life. I guess that urge, though, still sticks in a lot of us, and the birds exemplify that."

Brett estimates that perhaps 20 per cent of the members of the World Working Group for Birds of Prey (co-sponsors of the conference with the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel) are active falconers. "And maybe another 20 per cent are 'closet falconers,' who would like to but don't, so they keep birds and breed them, just so they can hold them."

The remaining 60 per cent are mainly conservationists, engaged in migration studies, rehabilitation of endangered species, anti-pollution lobbying and other fields.



A bearded vulture.

Perhaps because of its ties to the traditionally male dominion of falconry, men still constitute an estimated 95 per cent of raptor fanciers. But, as the growing number of female conference delegates shows, in recent years women have entered the field at an accelerating pace, especially at the "hands-on" level of trapping and banding the powerful birds for population studies.

WILDLIFE EDUCATOR Debbie Keller has been raptor-struck since a 1976 visit to Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. "There, for the first time, I met people who were excited about the birds not only as a hobby, but also as a science, and as a means of educating people on protecting the environment. What keeps me going, though, is the emotion, the awe that all of us feel for these birds."

Could she get that emotional about sparrows, for example? "About sparrows? No, I don't think so. I think a lot of it is the strength, the grandeur of the hawk. They're extremely cunning. I like that. I love watching them hunt. I think they're an adorable bird, and they are also sharp indicators of the way the environment is going."

Keller works for the New Jersey Environmental Federation, which was founded to combat toxic waste pollution.

"Since I began working on conservation issues and with raptors, I've been particularly interested in environmental education. My high school students have often said to me that if I had run the same education programme using songbirds or shorebirds, they wouldn't have been nearly as interested, especially the males in the class. It's not embarrassing for them to be out studying hawks, they're proud of it."

Do people think it somehow inappropriate for a woman to study birds of prey?

"No, in fact they are often almost envious. They're very curious, they're interested, it's a new field to a lot of people, almost glamorous. And men in the field, if anything, have said to me and other women, 'Thank you for coming into this,' because they need a new generation of people who want to be raptor biologists."

Oddly, male raptor fanciers seem to suffer more from taunts than their female colleagues, perhaps because of the durability of the image of the cartoon birdwatcher.

"In the United States, at least, the image hasn't changed, even though the people who pursue birding have," remarks Prof. Clayton White of Brigham Young University. "If you ask the man in the street 'What sort of individuals spend their time observing birds?' he'll describe a little old lady with tennis shoes and anklets, binoculars and a funny little hat."

"But the reality is that birding has become one of the most widespread of all pastimes, and continues to grow. Private wildlife refuges originally created for hunters are now deriving more revenue from people coming to watch and take pictures."

And even in Italy, where opposition to conservation measures can take violent form, birders show the optimism of those who believe that time is on their side. "We have in Italy one and a half million shooters and only a few scattered thousand birdwatchers," admits Sicilian student Carmelo Iaffitino. "Still, the number of shooters is going down every year, and the number of birdwatchers is going up. Also the number of birds."

'Wise of heart'

Tora Today / Pinhas H. Peli

The Tora portions for this week are Vayakhel-Pekudei (Exodus 35:1-40:38).

THE CONSTRUCTION of the tabernacle in the wilderness could not have been accomplished without the involvement of many people on a professional level. Organizers, executives, secretaries, ritual and planning committee members, fund raisers, lawyers, public relations experts, architects, carpenters, tailors, goldsmiths, painters, and so on. They all deserve credit, of course. Yet, mentioned in the Tora as directly responsible for the successful project were (in addition to Moses and Bezalel) only two kinds of people: the "generous of heart" and the "wise of heart." This includes, no doubt, some of the above, but not all.

The response of the people to the announcement by Moses of the campaign for the building of a sanctuary was indeed overwhelming. However, a careful reading of the report which sums up the results of the campaign (Exodus 35:21-29) will reveal that not all responded in the same way. There were those who actually brought their contributions, and those who showed up at meetings, made fiery speeches and ended up with promises and pledges, which in fact never materialized.

It is perhaps not accidental that the verb "to bring" (*le-havi*) is mentioned no less than nine times in this rather short report, and almost always in connection with those who were "generous of heart." They are mentioned alongside and in direct contrast to those who also took part in the campaign, but never brought in anything tangible.

Those sincere folks who were "generous of heart" did not indulge in contemplating or long-range planning of their intended contributions. They simply took off the gold and jewels which they were wearing at the time and offered them. We are told about those "wise-hearted" women who "did spin with their hands, and brought that which they had spun, the blue and the purple, the scarlet and the fine linen" (verse 25).

We are also told (verse 26) about another kind of woman, those "whose heart stirred them up" and they "spun the goats' hair." It was no easy thing to do. According to Rashi they spun the goats' hair while it was still on the living animal.

The sanctuary would have never been built if not for the participation of the "generous of heart" and the "wise of heart" whose contributions are mentioned many times in the Tora story. We can easily understand who the former were. Those who "put their pocket where their heart was, who did not talk about the nobility of giving, but who actually 'brought' their donations. But who were the "wise of heart"? What is

"wisdom of heart" as compared to wisdom in general which is usually associated with the mind and intellect?

WISDOM IS appreciated in Jewish thought, although it is not the highest aspiration for humans. "A wise son makes a glad father" (Proverbs 10:1), but what is more important than wisdom and is in fact its very beginning? "The fear of the Lord" (Psalms 111:10). The Bible is not unfamiliar with various kinds of wisdom. Sometimes, it denotes skill in any art or craft, as e.g. (2 Chronicles 2:6): "A man wise in the work of gold and silver." Hence, the talmudic usage of the term *hachama*, "wise woman," to describe a midwife (TB 128b), as it is similarly used in French: *sage femme*. At other times, the term is broadened to denote understanding and insight in general, as well as knowledge of any kind.

Wisdom by itself is not necessarily a positive value. It could be good as well as bad. One can be wise and foolish at the same time, if one does not know how and when to use one's wisdom. The prophet Jeremiah (4:22) expresses this idea in a most forceful way: "For my people are foolish, they know me not; they are sordid children and they have no understanding; they are wise to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge."

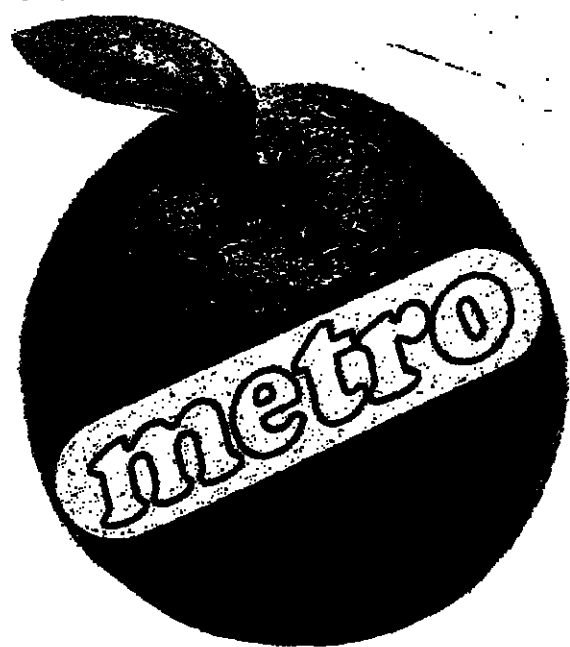
Wisdom itself, which, as we learned too well in our times, may easily deteriorate into the wisdom "to do evil," was not enough for those who were called upon to build a sanctuary in the wilderness to the God of Israel. The wisdom in which they had to excel was not the wisdom of mind and skillfulness alone, but rather the "wisdom of the heart" which fills and rules the entire being of the person who possesses it, as the heart controls the body.

The perfection that it seeks is not only professional, but also moral. "The wise of heart seeks *mitzvot*" (Proverbs 10:8). At every turn, the "wise of heart" stops and asks himself: Am I within the commandment of the Lord, which makes me differentiate constantly between good and evil, right and wrong?

The first structure ever built to serve the God of Israel could therefore be built only by such artists who represented this kind of wisdom. The workers, headed by Bezalel the son of Uri, were chosen for the job not only on account of their artistic skill, but also for the wisdom of their hearts. Thus, they knew how to turn the contributions of gold and silver and other building materials donated by the "generous of heart," into an abode for the presence of God, the *shekhina*, amidst the people of Israel.

Rabbi Peli is professor of Jewish thought and literature, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

a taste of orange



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Metro, coming soon, FREE at newsstands in Greater Tel Aviv - Netanya to Rehovot - or with The Jerusalem Post.

THIS WEEK I found to my delight that the age of miracles has not passed. I do not know why I was so surprised by the discovery: after all, do we not live in the land where all the best miracles in history took place? Nevertheless, it is with awe and devout thanksgiving that I record the impossible happening - I found myself enjoying the three awful British comedies that normally bore and exasperate me almost beyond endurance, and that I assume are inflicted on me by Israel Television for my sins.

I am referring, of course, to *Are You Being Served?*, *Three Up, Two Down* and *The Benny Hill Show*. All three are designed to appeal to all that is low and vile in the Anglo-Saxon character - in particular, they are aimed at provoking that repulsive reaction, the British snigger, that was probably born in the days of Shakespeare's comedies and reached its height in the era of the music-hall and then vaudeville. Actually, television has introduced an added irritant, the forced, faked, delicious laughter of the studio audience.

I have noted some of the jests in *Are You Being Served?* that excite such guffaws in that probably overpaid audience. The nubile nurse says to the almost moribund but nevertheless lecherous old, old Mr. Grace, "I'm not used to using such old equipment." Mrs. Slocom talks on the telephone to her neighbour and asks him to "look through the keyhole to see if my pussy's all right." She announces, "It's all happening in my underwear." The equipment joke obviously grows on the scriptwriters, as we have Arthur English exclaim, "There's nothing wrong with my equipment."

This junk sends the studio audience into such screams of delight that I hope there is a doctor in the house - I am sure that somebody must bust a gut laughing. Then comes some action almost as hilarious - two homosexuals walk towards each other in mincing steps with their fingers raised, you know, in that way. Oh dear, oh dear, oh dear, sobs the audience, this is so unbearably gay that I simply can't bear it any more.

Benny Hill is normally much worse: he adds extra dimensions of superlative vulgarity and of violent mockery of the old, the infirm and the weak to the innuendo or pun based on sexual organs or the relief of kidneys or bowels. *Three Up, Two Down* is the least offensive of the three: its sniggers are supposed to be induced by a love-hate relationship between a cockney and a Cheltenham grande dame, who is always trying to repel his advances and to put him in his correct place. Here my repulsion is intensified by her appalling acting: perhaps misled by the studio audience's mirth, she plays the part and times her remarks as if she is doing a Noel Coward play on the stage, not as if she is acting for the screen.

Yet this week I found myself laughing very heartily at all three comedies. *Are You Being Served?* was exceptionally funny, with the actors performing for a video show to be put on outside the store. Wendy Richard did a marvellous take-off of Angela Rippon. The final scene, in the posh restaurant, was very original and very amusing. And there was a good pun that was not a double entendre for a change - the waiter says to Mrs. Slocom, "A nice aperitif?" and she answers, "Yes, and they're my own."

The situation in *Three Up, Two Down* also provided some jocular buffoonery, with the family visiting the palace of pop singer Flash Leopard. Whoever designed the set was a genius: Flash's home, embodying all his dreams of grandeur, was the ultimate horror.

Finally, Benny Hill produced a really ribald item, the race in the wheelchairs. It was painful, but it was funny.

Having paid these reluctant compliments to the three atrocities, I must urge anyone concerned with planning to take them off the air fast. There are many good English and American comedies available. And isn't it high time that we had a new Israeli comedy series? Whatever we do will certainly be better than these three insults to our intelligence.

WE ARE going to enjoy *The Thorn Birds*, the Tuesday night serial that is replacing *MacGyver*. I was one of the few viewers who liked *MacGyver*: I have a secret dream to be a super fix-it-yourself man, which I was able to indulge in surrogate fashion by identifying with him. But even I must admit that he was running out of tricks.

What seems to be a sine qua non of all television series, wherever they are made and whatever the setting may be, is that they feature some immensely rich and intensely evil person. In *The Thorn Birds*, the villainess is Mary Carson, the richest woman in Australia, played by an old idol, Barbara Stanwyck.

I remember her as a brilliant comedienne long, long ago: more recently, she was a benevolent ranch owner, who had three stalwart sons, in a TV Western series. But in *The Thorn Birds*, she takes to the villainy of the TV wealthy with great gusto.

Few aberrations of the human mind and spirit are as ridiculous as the concept of celibacy. There may or may not be a God somewhere up there in the great blue yonder, or some other place, but why eschewing the delights of sexual intercourse should bring one closer to Him, if He exists, is beyond my comprehension.

Does He really care whether Father de Brissacart, the very handsome and virile priest, acted so well by Richard Chamberlain, indulges in the so-called sins of flesh?

Since this struggle of the poor priest against his bodily love is the foundation on which the whole of

planning to take them off the air fast. There are many good English and American comedies available. And isn't it high time that we had a new Israeli comedy series? Whatever we do will certainly be better than these three insults to our intelligence.

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The Thorn Birds is built, readers may wonder why I expect them to enjoy the serial. It promises to be very superior in quality to most of the serials we get, with good direction and acting, while the background of the Australian outback is very convincingly portrayed. I must admit that I have never been there, and would hate to do so if it is like it appears to be in films, but it certainly provides a good setting for high melodrama.

I AM beginning to understand why *Dynasty* ousted *Dallas* from the ratings with such ease. No soap opera has ever had so much action in every episode. In soap operas, generally speaking, somebody commits some violent deed in one episode, and then, for several weeks, people agonize about it, and brood on it, and talk about it, or we get the consequences of it, like an arrest and a long-drawn-out trial. During this period, we get plenty of close-ups.

That is the form for *Dallas*. *Dynasty* is quite a different kettle of fish. In this week's episode, for instance, baby Carrington-Colby (unusually attractive for a serial child) is kidnapped, Blake is thrown from his horse after a fight with Nick and is lying exposed in the storm on top of the mountain, in an endeavour to satisfy Alexis's insatiable amorous demands on the eve of their marriage, poor old Cecil has a heart attack.

Well, it could not have happened to a more deserving person. But who would have thought that the buzzard had a heart at all? I wonder if Alexis had the foresight to get him to make a will in her favour before he cashed in his chips? Her anxiety seemed to suggest she hadn't. Of course, he may recover.

So there is never a dull moment. Incidentally, Blake has changed his character completely as the weeks have gone by. He began behaving in the way we expect from an utterly ruthless TV plutocrat, stealing oil leases and having good guys beaten up by his chauffeur (who was sleeping with Fallon) and other myrmidons in his garage. But now he has become such a nice guy that we can understand why Crystal fell for him, and we can forgive him owning all that oil.

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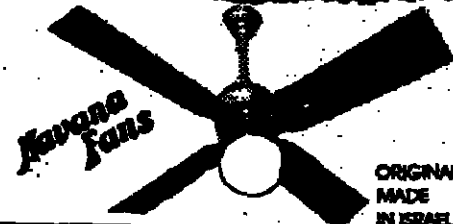
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International parley is bound to fail

Yosef Ben-Aharon

THE GOVERNMENT'S position has always been that the only way to achieve peace is through direct negotiations without preconditions. The reason is that, as far as we are concerned, the readiness of an Arab government to negotiate with us directly is a test of their willingness to reconcile themselves with Israel's existence and of their preparedness to take public responsibility for the outcome of talks with us.

The idea of convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East has been rejected in the past by the USSR and by the Arab countries, as well as by other countries that share their position on the Middle East question. We have always regarded an international conference as an Arab pretext for evading direct negotiations with, and recognition of, Israel.

A sovereign state will never allow its fate to be determined by outsiders, unless it is defeated on the battlefield. Indeed, the only historical precedent for a country's future being determined by an international

conference is the case of Czechoslovakia, which was forced into it following military defeat.

It is true that Arab governments have twice resolved to take part in international conferences. In both cases, the government was acting under strong external duress, and agreed only after receiving guarantees that would reduce the damage to Israel's interests.

Sadat's visit to Israel, the Camp David accords and the peace treaty with Egypt created a new situation which retroactively vindicated Israeli firmness over direct negotiations as the only way of achieving a settlement.

IN THE guidelines laid down by the national unity government, there is no mention of an international conference: they say that the Camp David accords will form the basis of our policy. The Israel government has never been presented with a proposal to convene, or participate in, an international conference and no decision by any other body can substitute for a government decision on this matter.

An international conference on the lines under discussion today

would include the five permanent members of the Security Council, Israel, and her neighbours. The European Community has also expressed willingness to take part in such a conference. Most of the participants would be under some kind of obligation to support Palestinian representation. In this situation, Israel would be isolated.

It has been asserted that Israel would stipulate conditions designed to ensure that the conference would be purely formal. However, the chances of Israel's conditions being accepted are slim, as the participants decide the jurisdiction and procedures of the conference. It can be assumed that the U.S. would be loath to torpedo the conference and force a confrontation with the Arab countries.

The USSR has already learned its lesson from the Geneva conference in December 1973, where it was prevented from exercising any influence on the talks. It will certainly not be prepared to accept a purely formal role. Indeed, the Soviet ambassador to Jordan stated, in an interview with a French news agency at the beginning of this month that in the opinion of the USSR, an interna-

tional conference would not have the "simple aim" of bringing about direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab countries; the participants – the five permanent members of the Security Council – would play an "active role." He added that "the adversaries would meet in bilateral committees, whose resolutions would be presented to the plenum."

THE USSR is interested in an international conference because it would allow it to re-enter the Middle East scene on equal terms with the U.S. The Soviets and the Arab countries do not see an international conference as a one-time affair, but as a permanent institution charged with the resolution of the Middle East conflict.

The USSR is conducting a propaganda campaign in favour of the conference. Its representatives occasionally use disinformation to the effect that it will soften its stand regarding renewal of ties with Israel in exchange for Israeli agreement to an international conference. This, however, has no factual basis.

On the contrary, the Soviet ambassador in Amman pointed out in the aforementioned interview that

his country would be prepared to consider the possibility of renewing diplomatic relations "when the Jewish state proves its sincere desire to accept a peaceful solution in the Middle East on the basis of withdrawal from Arab territories conquered in 1967."

The U.S. continues to have reservations about the idea of an international conference and about the idea of giving the USSR a central, influential role. During the recent visit of the Israeli premier to the U.S., it became clear that the softening of American objections stemmed, among other things, from Israeli efforts to persuade the U.S. administration to agree to a conference.

THE ARABS and the Russians want an international conference under UN auspices so that they can base their demands regarding the crucial subjects of borders, return of refugees and PLO representation on UN resolutions from 1947 onwards.

An international conference would be the UN in microcosm – in other words, a propaganda forum where the natural tendency would be to fall in with the extremist line.

SINCE the first Geneva conference in 1973, the PLO has had observer status at the UN. Hence, if a conference were to be convened in the future, the secretary-general of the UN would not be able to prevent the PLO from taking part. Furthermore, the other participants, with the possible exception of the U.S., would be in favour of PLO participation.

An international conference would have a negative effect on the Camp David accords and the peace with Egypt. The Camp David accords state explicitly that negotiations between Israel and the Arab countries will take place according to the formula laid down therein.

In a letter dated April 20, 1982, President Mubarak gave an undertaking to the Israel government that the accords would continue to be the only basis for pursuing the peace process. A similarly-phrased letter was sent to the U.S.

It is known that President Mubarak is endeavouring to nullify the second part of the Camp David accords, which deals with an agreement with Jordan and the Palestinian issue. An international conference would make it easier for him to

free himself from the procedures laid down in the Camp David accords.

IF ISRAEL agrees to take part in an international conference, she will be striking a blow at the accords for which she paid such a high price, as well as waiving her right as a sovereign state to conduct negotiations with countries with which she is presently in a state of war and which are prepared to reach a peace agreement. An international conference will ensure that no Arab country will be prepared to conduct bilateral talks with Israel.

An international conference can have only one outcome – international consensus on Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 lines and the establishment of a Palestinian entity in Judea and Samaria. Even the U.S., despite her friendship with Israel, will not be able, in such a forum, to disavow the 1969 Rogers plan, which was categorically rejected by Israel.

Israel has always supported direct negotiations with her neighbours. After 30 years, the first Arab country realized the justification for this demand, and the peace with Egypt was achieved. We must persist in our demand for direct negotiations until other Arab states truly desirous of peace with Israel recognize, in their turn, that this is the only road to a real peace.

The writer is director-general of the Prime Minister's Office.

Family unification in the territories

Ziad Abu Zayad

A WEEK last Friday, the Civil Administration in Gaza deported 19-year-old Raja Araibeh to Egypt via the Rafiah border post. Her residence permit ran out two months ago.

The daughter of a Gaza family resident in Dubai, Raja married her cousin Mohammed Abu Araibeh, a 25-year-old Gaza businessman, two years ago and the couple have two small sons – the elder is one-and-a-half, the other, less than one month old.

Raja's own family is one of several thousand Palestinian families from Gaza and the West Bank whose quest for a livelihood has led them to the Gulf states and elsewhere in and outside the Arab world. Up till 1967, there were no obstacles to their returning to their families on holiday. They knew that even in the event of losing their jobs, they could always take their savings return home and seek work in the West Bank and Gaza.

Since the Six Day War, they have no longer had this option. Returning to the territories, even over the summer months, was only possible subject to the approval of the Israeli authorities. Those who could afford it, bought or rented land or apartments in Amman in order to assure themselves of a permanent foothold – just in case.

The Gulf states, like other Arab countries, do not confer citizenship on Palestinians working within their borders. People who have worked in the Gulf for more than 20 years still hold Jordanian passports or Palestinian refugee documents issued by the Egyptian authorities to residents of Gaza or Palestinian refugees living within their borders. This being the case, the link between Palestinians employed abroad and their homes in the territories continues to exist.

Palestinians in the Gulf states continue to prefer, for reasons of social background or sentiment, to arrange marriages for their daughters with the sons of relatives or acquaintances in the territories. Raja is a case in point. Her Gaza family arranged a match with her cousin and sent her off to Gaza safe in the knowledge that her future was settled. Things turned out otherwise.

The Civil Administration apparently found the idea of adding one more Arab woman to Gaza's already exploding population quite insupportable and refused to renew her residence permit. The High Court of Justice upheld the legality of the authorities' decision, giving indirect sanction to Raja's expulsion from Gaza.

No one was prepared to take into account the fact that Raja holds no other citizenship. Not even Egypt, which controlled Gaza's affairs till 1967, would agree to let her stay. The Egyptian authorities quickly informed the couple that they must leave Egypt without delay – taking not the historic Exodus route, but the opposite direction.

I shall not go into the question of Raja's heart complaint. Coordinator of activities in the Territories, Shmuel Goren, has denied this claim: "The story about her illness is a lot of rubbish; it was merely a public relations exercise and the newspapers jumped on it."

However, the reason that I do not choose to discuss Raja's illness is not because the coordinator has denied it, but because I wish to address a more fundamental issue underlying her case.

LET US consider the case of Amal, Abd al-Karim, an Egyptian woman who wed Khaled Al-Jaich of Gaza in 1983. Two children were born to the couple, one a year-and-a-half, the other a month old. The couple lost no time in filing an application for family unification in 1983. This was turned down and they reapplied in 1985.

During this period, Amal – Hope in English – was given a visitor's permit for Gaza renewable every six

months, but which allowed her to stay in Gaza for only three months at a time. Recently, perhaps as a result of the Civil Administration's victory in expelling Raja, the authorities notified Amal that she should depart. Amal, like Raja before her, applied to the High Court of Justice and was granted an injunction delaying her deportation until her application for permanent residence could be considered. Her chances of being allowed to stay are not much better than Raja's.

THE DIFFICULTIES faced by these two young women, as well as hundreds of others, are part of a general problem: Israel's status in the territories and the status of the territories vis a vis Israel.

In theory, the territories are still occupied as Israel has not formally annexed them; hence Israel's status in the territories is that of an occupying power.

However, in practical terms, Israel conducts herself in the territories as suits her own interests. For example, on the land question, Israel's declaration on lands intended for public use in the territories, as state lands, has allowed her to expropriate these lands, use them for settlements and transfer a Jewish population from within her own borders to the territories in contravention of international law.

From Israel's point of view, the population in the territories is bound by all the obligations imposed on Israeli citizens, except military service. They pay all taxes in addition to fees, such as those levied on the Jordan bridges.

Services, however, are a different story. National insurance rights, for instance, are not enjoyed in the territories. The same goes for democratic and civil rights.

Nonetheless, Israel attempts to raise funds in the name of these same inhabitants in order to fund the occupation and ensure that she herself carries no part of the burden. In other words, Israel sees the occupation as an investment whose dividends are to be enjoyed without assuming any of the obligation involved.

Goren claimed in an interview with Ha'aretz (March 16, 1987) on Raja's expulsion to Egypt: "She can visit Gaza but we cannot allow her permanent residence or grant her an identity card. It is important to stress that our policy is backed by the High Court of Justice. Incidentally, this is also the practice in certain European countries like Switzerland which lays down that marriage confers no rights of residence."

From what Goren says, it would follow that he is referring to Gaza as a part of Israel. We, however, see things in quite a different light: Goren's comparison of Gaza with Switzerland underscores his own questionable assumptions about the status of the territories.

In any event, the areas remain occupied territories until such time as Israel withdraws or takes a formal decision to annex them. While the present situation exists, Israel does not have the right to turn down requests for family unification, especially in clearly humanitarian cases; nor is there any reason to believe that such cases jeopardize the security of the occupation.

If Israel decides not to let Amal and others enter her own territory – in other words, to cross the Green Line – it would be comprehensible. But it is unacceptable for Israel to try, through its representatives in the occupied territories, to heap additional suffering on the day-to-day difficulties of the residents of the territories.

What is called for on Israel's part, is a new attitude to humanitarian problems in the territories. We are not asking for charity but for basic rights. And people who proclaim their support for the struggle for civil and human rights in other parts of the world must ensure, first of all, the rights of those on their own doorstep.

The writer is editor of the East Jerusalem Hebrew-language newspaper Geshet.

WHEN ISRAEL'S parties solicit votes for their national lists during Knesset elections, "Zionism" or its world organization is never mentioned. And if it were, I doubt whether the average elector would be interested. The rare mention of foreign policy is concerned with world Jewish affairs, especially Soviet Jewry.

All of this is understandable, preoccupied as the voter is with direct and immediate affairs relating to his or her own life. What is not understandable, however, is that the basis of Israel's representation in the World Zionist Organization, its congress, executive and other bodies, and the appointments of its civil service, is based automatically on the voting strength of Israel's parties at Knesset elections. As the "Old World" leaders of these parties originated in a no less "old world" Zionism and world Jewry and are fast disappearing, such "representation" of Israel is even more artificial.

Yet at next December's World Zionist Congress and in the preparations for it which, it may be assumed, are already being made by the world executive, and at its June Zionist General Council meeting, Israeli party representatives will sit, discuss and decide the fate and future of world Zionism and its policies towards world Jewry.

They do so in the name of an Israel they do not represent in any Zionist sense, an Israel that gave them no Zionist mandate, no line to take regarding Zionist programmes or policies. At the last Zionist Congress of 1982, in which 637 delegates participated, 38 per cent of them "represented" Israel, 29 per cent were from the United States, and the remaining 33 per cent from other countries, as required by the constitution of the World Zionist Organization.

All but 10 of the Israeli delegates at the last congress were from the country's political parties. The presence of the 10 represented a feeble attempt – but an attempt nevertheless – to relate Israel's public more to world Zionist affairs. They were from the Zionist Council in Israel.

A similarly feeble attempt to relate the parties of Western Zionism, all of whom are dominated by their Israeli counterparts, to Western Jewry was to be observed at the last Zionist Congress in Jerusalem. For the first time, non-voting representatives of international Jewish bodies participated.

WHILE WHAT is generally called "the crisis of world Zionism" has been a subject of discussion at congresses and at innumerable academic forums since Israel came into being as a state, little attention has been paid to what could just as aptly be described as "the crisis of Israel Zionism." Few can deny the decline since 1948 of "voluntarism" – once the essence of Zionism in Israel – and the fact that "statism" has replaced it. Instead of the direct involvement of the country's population in the two major areas of Zionist endeavour in Israel – immigration and absorption – these have been left to the Jewish Agency and the government.

Two exceptions have existed to this rule, one positive, the other negative. The first has been the role of the immigrant organizations which, on a voluntary basis, care for the newcomers from their countries of origin. The latter is Israel's political parties whose primary "Zionist" interest is in gaining immigrant votes for the Knesset and local elections and obtaining dominant representation on world Zionist executive bodies. Through this representation, and in proportion to their voting strength at Knesset elections, the parties play a decisive role in the composition of the Jewish Agency and world Zionist civil service, in-

Representation issue

Zionist distortion

Ya'acov Morris

cluding staff in Jerusalem and emissaries dispatched abroad.

The fact that Israel is allotted but 38 per cent of the delegates to the Zionist Congress, and hence appears to represent a minority opinion, conceals the actual strength of its political parties and why they occupy a dominant role. The major Israeli parties have world affiliates in the Diaspora which represent their ideologies and political lines. Within these world "unions," the Israel factor, as a solid interested bloc, controls the scene. Hence its "union," in coalitions representing the existing Knesset coalition in power – which means similar coalitions within world Zionism – maintains its Zionist congress and Zionist executive power. For example, when the Likud and its religious coalition partners in Israel replaced the Labour-led coalition as a result of Knesset elections, it assumed control of the World Zionist Organization, with Arye Dulin as its president.

Within the "unions," there have at times been strains and tensions between their Israeli and Diaspora components, a type of reaction against the Israeli "big brother." These, however, have usually been of a minor nature, their common interests usually superseding them.

THE ONE exception to the above picture, although only partial, is that of the Jewish Agency where total representation of the Zionist political "unions" on its two major governing bodies, its board of governors and executive, is but 50 per cent. The remaining 50 per cent consists of Jewish community representatives abroad, primarily responsible for the fund drives that finance the Jewish Agency.

Here, tension between the Diaspora component and the Israeli "big brother" has assumed more serious proportions, resulting recently in the decision by Jewish Agency Executive Chairman Arye Dulin that he will not seek re-election at the end of his present term.

The exceptional composition of the Jewish Agency, which is inseparably interlocked with the World Zionist Organization, is the result of two major factors. On the one hand, it reflects the fact that Western Jewry, and particularly the American Jewish community, has, since Israel's establishment, assumed the dominant role in the fund-raising process which was once the prerogative of local Zionism. On the other hand, in the case of the U.S., which raises the lion's share of Jewish Agency income, tax deductions for contributors are conditional on the money being used for philanthropic purposes and their employment, at the Israel end, under American supervision.

AWARENESS of these two factors by Louis Pincus, who was then both chairman and treasurer of the Jewish Agency executive, prompted him to initiate the restructuring of the Jewish Agency's board of governors and executive as they are presently constituted.

I was his representative on the New York section of the Jewish Agency Executive, formally as treasurer for the United States, Canada and Central America, but also intimately related to his efforts to bring about radical Zionist reform. The major thrust of his prop-

osed was to reduce the stultifying influence of party Zionism and to end the agency's isolation from the Jewish masses both in the Western Diaspora and in Israel.

The elements of unity, he believed, were more important to the movement than its divisions, even though as a democrat he allowed for its diversity. The question for him was one of proportion. As a national movement, the common denominators of Jewish and Zionist education, the centrality of Israel in Jewish life, constituted in his view sufficient bases to open the doors of the movement to the Jewish membership organizations of Jewish life.

In his blueprint, Pincus sought the establishment of common roof organizations and activities for the disparate Zionist groups, and the affiliation to them locally and internationally of the broad-based Jewish organizations. In Israel he sought a new Zionist framework, other than, but complementary to, its political parties as a means of popular representation within the World Zionist Organization.

The Pincus blueprint of the 1960s had, however, two major weaknesses, even though some of its proposals on structural change were both essential to and commensurate with immediate needs. These weaknesses were ideological, on the one hand, and, on the other, a failure to appreciate fully the strength and

conservatism, not to mention the vested interests, of the political party machine within Israel and world Zionism.

Ideologically, his proposals lacked a programme distinguishing Zionism in the Western Diaspora from that of the existing pro-Israel, mass Jewish organizations and a plan which would have something unique to offer in the fields of Jewish education and communal democratization.

Furthermore, Israel's parties, and their affiliates abroad, were not at all enthusiastic about the prospect of world Zionism being taken over, as fund-raising had been, by the Jewish masses of the Diaspora. Nor were the Israeli parties interested in the intervention of the Israeli public. Since the 1960s, therefore, the radical changes envisaged by Pincus have been reduced to the most minor reforms, with the exception of the changes he proposed regarding the Jewish Agency, even though its 50 per cent Zionist party component remains.

AS HAS already been noted, at the last Zionist Congress in 1982, out of the 637 delegates, fewer than 100 with non-voting rights "represented" the mass Western Jewish organizations on an international, and not a local, level.

Similarly the establishment of a "Zionist Council in Israel" hardly represents the involvement and reinvigoration of the real Zionist elements that still remain in the country. In addition to the tens of thousands of members of the immigrant organizations, one needs to take into account the people who helped

in the immigrant villages during their after-work hours, the hundreds of ex-emissaries who conducted Zionist work abroad, the still idealistic elements in the kibbutz and moshav movements, and many others. All of these groups demonstrate more interest, involvement and genuine relationship to world Zionism than the political parties of Israel. It is one thing to talk about the danger of "the two Israels," it is quite another to act. An Israeli Zionist movement, as distinct from a party machine, might in the last two decades have done something about it had the Pincus blueprint been taken more seriously and been more understood.

It is not yet too late. Just as it is not too late to transform Israel's electoral system, bringing about greater popular participation in the country's affairs, so, too, can Western Jewish participation in World Zionism be made more massive and more representative by the World Zionist Congress. The challenge is to find a way of reducing the role of Israel's parties and increasing that of the Zionist sections of its population.

The inheritance of proportional representation – the original legacy of world Zionism to itself and to Israel – has long outlived its usefulness and is, in fact, an obstruction today to the forward march of "a society different from other societies." Zionists in Israel can no longer be content with a relationship between Israel and the Western Diaspora, of a local power hierarchy of the first with a moneyed hierarchy of the second. Real democracy seeks a people-to-people relationship.

The writer is a former member of the diplomatic service.

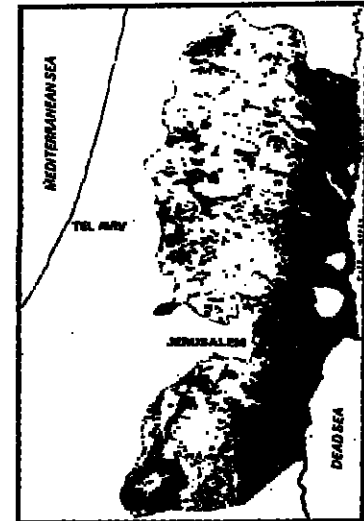
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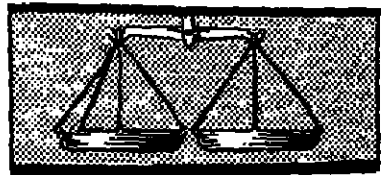
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In the Supreme Court sitting as the High Court of Justice before the President, Justice Meir Shamgar, the Deputy-President, Justice Miriam Ben-Porat, Justice Menahem Elon, Justice Dov Levin and Justice Gavriel Bach, in the matter between Shulamit Aloni MK and others, petitioners, versus the Minister of Justice and others, respondents (H.C. 852/86).

ON FEBRUARY 22, 1983, William Nakash, who was then a national and resident of France, was involved in an incident in the city of Besançon in which one Abdullah Hakar, an Arab of North African origin, met his death. According to the *prima facie* evidence accepted by the Israeli courts, Nakash and his accomplices, one Arab and one mulatto, planned to attack Hakar because of a dispute between the owners of local nightclubs. Nakash and his associates, it was alleged, lay in wait for their victim, who tried to escape, but they overtook him and shot him dead.

Nakash left France and arrived in Israel on March 4, 1983. He presented himself under the assumed name of Rudy Aslan, and was accorded Israeli nationality under the Law of Return.

On November 3, 1983, the French authorities requested his extradition under the Extradition Treaty of 1958 between the two countries, in order to charge him with murder. However, he was tried and convicted in his absence, French law allowing him the right to demand a retrial.

On March 17, 1985, Nakash was arrested in Israel for being involved in a conspiracy to commit an armed robbery, and his true identity was discovered. The minister of justice and the attorney-general thereupon moved the Jerusalem District Court under sections 3 and 4 of the Extradition Law of 1954, for an order declaring him subject to extradition.

Under section 9 of that Law, the district court is required to make the order "if it is proved that the wanted person has been convicted of an extradition offence in the requesting state, or that there is evidence which would be sufficient for committing him for trial for such an offence in Israel, and that the other conditions laid down by law for his extradition are fulfilled."

The District Court made the order on September 3, 1985, and on September 9, 1986, that order was confirmed, on appeal, by the Supreme Court.

Under section 18 of the above Law, "The minister of justice may order the extradition of a wanted person whose declaration as subject to extradition has become final." However, on December 4, 1986, the minister announced his decision not to extradite Nakash on the ground of fear for his life if he were returned to France.

The original petitioners, who asked the court to order the minister to extradite Nakash, were two members of the Knesset and an advocate. They were joined by four more members of the Knesset. A further petition was lodged by 11 teachers and researchers of the Hebrew University. The petitioners admitted they had no direct personal stake in the matter, but desired to establish the rule of law in a field of real concern.

The respondents included the minister and the commissioner of

prisons, and also Nakash's wife Rina, and the Jerusalem District Rabbinical Court. Rina had married Nakash the day after his arrest, some two weeks before his real identity was discovered, and at her instance the rabbinical court had issued an order restraining him from leaving Israel in order to prevent her from becoming an *aguna* (a woman deserted by her husband without his handing her a bill of divorce, without which a divorce cannot be effected). The respondents were joined by three more members of the Knesset, who supported the minister's decision.

THE FIRST judgment of the court was given by Justice Meir Shamgar. It had been argued, he said, in contradiction to the version of the facts above described, that Nakash's offence had been committed against a background of violent disputes between gangs of Arabs and Jews in France, and was therefore an offence of a political character, which, in terms of section 2(b) of the Extradition Law, could not be the basis of extradition.

This argument was unacceptable, the president said. Firstly, the Supreme Court, in rejecting Nakash's appeal, had accepted a different version of the facts, as described above, and had held that the offence was non-political.

It was true, Justice Shamgar said, that under section 13(c) of the Extradition Law, the right of appeal to the Supreme Court, against a district court's decision relating to extradition, did not exclude the lodging of a petition to that court sitting as the High Court of Justice. That did not mean, however, that the latter remedy meant a second appeal against the district court's decision. The argument referred to had already been rejected in Nakash's appeal, and could not now be reconsidered.

Secondly, Justice Shamgar pointed out that the subject of the present petition was the minister's refusal to act under section 18 of the Extradition Law. The minister had not based his refusal on Nakash's offence being of a political character, and that question, therefore, did not arise.

JUSTICE SHAMGAR then turned to the question of the petitioners' legal standing to approach the court. The basic rule, that such standing was enjoyed only by those who had a direct, personal interest in the petition, he said, had certainly been widened in recent years. That did not mean, however, that any person aggrieved by an executive decision could ask the court for relief. The wider rule would be applied only to a particular defined type of case dealing with a specific legal question of general importance.

The president analysed a number of Supreme Court precedents and English authorities dealing with this subject, quoting, *inter alia*, the opinion of Lord Denning: "I regard it as a matter of high constitutional principle that, if there is good ground for supposing that a government department or a public authority is transgressing the law, or is about to transgress it, in a way which offends or injures thousands of Her Majesty's subjects, then any one of the offended or injured can draw it to the attention of the courts of law, and seek to have the law enforced, and the courts in their discretion can grant whatever remedy is appropriate."

The subject of the present case,

Justice Shamgar said, raised basic legal questions involving the relations between Israel and other states with which it had treaties concerning the apprehension and punishment of criminals. It dealt with the exercise of the discretion of a statutory authority in matters related to the rule of law.

Moreover, the minister in the present case was the competent organ and representative of the highest governmental executive authority in the state, with the result that the questions before the court also had constitutional implications.

There was no person in Israel with a more direct interest in the case than the petitioners, and they had a genuine interest in the legal implications which arose in a matter of central and real importance. He saw

of section 18 in the context of its other provisions.

After examining several Supreme Court precedents, and English and American authorities, he held that the policy behind this Law was to ensure the trial and punishment of fugitive criminals. It had accordingly been laid down that the minister must weigh the matter with the object of giving effect to the purpose of the Law.

In England, for example, the House of Lords had held that the responsible minister could refuse to extradite a person declared extraditable by the court only if "in his view it would be wrong, unjust and oppressive to surrender the man." The circumstances justifying a refusal to extradite must be "wholly exceptional."

The reply he received, had been placed before the court. There was no reason why proper inquiries could not have been made.

Counsel had also referred to press reports about conditions in French prisons, to danger from terrorists and to the number of Arab prisoners. These factors, he said, could have no weight without proper inquiry.

It was worthy of mention, he added, that some of the arguments heard could also be raised against Israel were she to request the extradition of a fugitive from another country.

Consideration should also be given to the effect of the minister's decision from the point of view of Israel's own law. This was particularly significant in light of the fact that

however, set aside the minister's decision, and return the matter to him to conduct an objective, fair and systematic inquiry. Only special and exceptional circumstances, which would make the extradition plainly unjust and oppressive, would justify his refusal. In the absence of such circumstances, the minister was to exercise his power under section 18, and make the extradition order.

JUSTICE Miriam Ben-Porat in her judgment referred to the opinion of Justice Elon that an error by the minister in making his decision would not in itself justify granting *locus standi* to petitioners who had no personal direct interest in the subject matter of the petition, unless his decision were made on personal grounds, or on grounds which were corrupt, or smacked of corruption.

Justice Elon had agreed, however, that the minister's decision in the present case was void, since it had been made without adequate and proper investigation of the facts. She could not accept this reasoning. The making of a decision which was void for the reason stated was tantamount to the minister's exceeding his powers and acting without legal authority. This factor, in a matter of extradition, was sufficient to justify opening the doors of the court to the petitioners, and granting their plea to return the matter to the minister for further consideration.

Moreover, Justice Elon had himself pointed out, and rightly, that the release of Nakash in respect of a murder alleged to have been committed by him in France before he became an Israeli citizen meant his being set free without trial.

As Justice Elon said, this was a serious infringement of the fundamental principle, both in Israeli and in Jewish law, demanding the trial and punishment of a criminal, especially in regard to a crime involving the taking of life and the destruction of the norms of an orderly society.

This factor, too, demanded the recognition of the petitioners' standing to approach the court.

In her view, said Justice Ben-Porat, the fact of Nakash's wife being deserted without a divorce was a legitimate consideration for the minister. He, however, had emphasized the danger to Nakash's life, and he was right in regarding the wife's situation as only subsidiary.

She herself, was very doubtful, whether Nakash would give his wife a divorce within a year. There was a strong probability that he would prefer remaining in prison in Israel without giving the divorce to being returned to face trial in France. She saw no point, therefore, in the year's extension proposed by Justice Elon.

In conclusion, Justice Ben-Porat agreed to the order proposed by Justice Shamgar, subject to the question of the wife's situation being weighed as one of the humanitarian considerations against extradition.

Justice Dov Levin concurred in the judgment of the president.

JUSTICE Gavriel Bach said that counsel for the respondents had painted a very gloomy picture of the security problem that would face the French prison authorities were Nakash to be extradited. He wished to emphasize that this was not an exceptional problem, but one that preoccupied prison authorities in every country, including Israel. Members of opposing gangs had to be protected against each other, and this applied also to terrorists, and to members of the "Jewish Underground." There were many prisoners dangerous to themselves or others. Our own prison services had to make special arrangements for prisoners charged with Nazi crimes.

One must assume that proper solutions would be found to such problems in France. In any case, it must not be assumed that no solution would be found, unless this were proved convincingly after proper investigation. He agreed, therefore, with the order proposed by the president.

JUSTICE Menahem Elon was of opinion that the petitioners had no *locus standi* to approach the court, and that for that reason alone the petitions should be dismissed *in limine*.

He agreed that, in cases where the petitioner had no personal interest in the petition, or an interest shared with a defined group of people, but the matter was one of clear constitutional importance (such as H.C. 428/86 dealing with the scope of the presidential power of pardon. The

Does William Nakash face possible murder in prison if extradited to France? The High Court of Justice ruled that this has not been fully investigated and so Justice Minister Avraham Sharir has to reconsider his decision not to extradite Nakash. Asher Felix Landau reports.

no flaw, therefore, in the present approach to the court by ordinary citizens.

It had been argued, the president said, that those petitioners who were Knesset members should air their grievances within the parliamentary framework, and not be permitted to insinuate their political activities into the courts. This was not so. The court was concerned with the question whether there was a legal basis for the petitions before it. If there were such a basis, it would deal with the matter whether or not it also had political implications. A Knesset member had no preferential standing, and would be subject to the same tests as any other petitioner.

Justice Shamgar also referred to the joinder of a number of additional petitioners and respondents after an *order nisi* had been issued. There were in this case, he said, the first signs of an undesirable tendency to join additional litigants to proceedings. The court must constantly be on the alert to avoid becoming a forum for conflicting political opinions aired in the Knesset or in public life, and give proper weight to the importance of solving legal problems of central and public concern.

IT HAD BEEN contended, Justice Shamgar continued, that the exercise of the justice minister's powers under section 18 was non-justiciable, being a matter to be judged by the Knesset and the public, and not by the court. He did not agree. The court had held that the acts of organs of the Knesset itself were subject to its supervision (e.g. in H.C. 325/85 *The Jerusalem Post*, Sept. 9, 1985), and there was no reason why the acts of the minister in this case should be exempt from judicial review.

The president then considered the exercise of the minister's discretion on the basis of two fundamental questions: the legislative purpose of the Extradition Law, and the place

The laws of extradition are a weapon in the fight against crime, and a medium for international cooperation with those states with which Israel has signed extradition treaties. It is also on this basis that Israel requests from others that fugitive criminals be handed over to her for trial.

It was possible, Justice Shamgar added, that political considerations affecting the relations between states could induce the minister to refuse extradition. Such matters, however, were generally regarded as non-justiciable, and would not be dealt with by the court.

The tests laid down by the authorities referred to the personal-humanitarian factors involved, and justified refusal to extradite only if manifest and serious oppression would be caused to the wanted person. He was not referring to the suffering of every suspect or prisoner but, for example, to a case where the fugitive would be handed over to murderers who had no intention of conducting a fair trial, or to those who operated systems of torture or assassination. Such conduct, however, was not to be expected in enlightened countries.

Moreover, regard could not be had to circumstances created by the fugitive himself, such as his marriage.

JUSTICE SHAMGAR then referred to Supreme Court precedent requiring a statutory authority to conduct an "objective, fair and systematic" investigation of all the relevant facts before deciding whether to exercise its powers. "Weighty considerations," he said, "cannot be based on assumptions resting on untested facts."

It was not enough, in the present case, for Nakash himself to voice fears about his safety, or that these fears were shared by the statutory authority concerned. The requesting state was one with which Israel maintained full diplomatic relations. It had a large Jewish community. The evidence before the court showed that there were many Jewish prisoners in French jails, including dozens of Israelis.

It was surprising that the assumed danger to Nakash was based only on a general assessment, not preceded by an objective, systematic investigation, with an evaluation of the danger by the authorities of both countries, and of the steps which could be taken to neutralize or contain the danger if it really existed.

Justice Shamgar pointed out that the question of the fear of danger to the fugitive as a legitimate reason for refusing extradition, and the factual basis required to justify that fear, had never yet arisen in Israel. He referred, however, to English and American authorities, which stressed the need for proper inquiry both as to the anticipated danger and to the measures which could be taken to prevent it.

He then reviewed the inquiries of the minister in the present case. It was said that some official in the foreign ministry had been informed that the French authorities could be asked officially to protect Nakash, and that was all that could be done.

This was of no avail, particularly as the official concerned remained unidentified, and neither his approach to someone in France, nor

Nakash had been described to the court as a "penitent," but in his short period in Israel prior to his arrest he was suspected of conspiring to commit armed robbery.

The conclusion was, said Justice Shamgar, that no proper investigation had been conducted on which to base a reasonable decision not to extradite — a decision that could only be justified in special and exceptional circumstances. The decision in question, after the completion of all the prior legal steps laid down in the Extradition Law, was compounded by the fact that it meant the release of a man charged with murder, and subsequently suspected of conspiracy to commit armed robbery in Israel.

The fear of the competent authority of danger to the man's life if he were extradited, unless founded on the most weighty considerations, could not reasonably justify its decision.

JUSTICE SHAMGAR then dealt with the legal argument that, since the extradition treaty with France, under which the extradition was requested, had been replaced by a comprehensive treaty with the European Community, the request was invalid. After citing legal authorities, his conclusion was that there was continuity between the two treaties, and the argument was therefore unacceptable.

Referring to the order of the Rabbinical Court restraining Nakash from leaving the country, Justice Shamgar said he would assume that the court would act in the same manner as a civil court under Rule 376 of the Civil Procedure Rules of 1984.

The present case did not refer to a person who wanted to leave Israel, but to someone who wanted to remain here. The order, therefore, was largely directed to the minister required to act under the Extradition Law. He assumed that should an extradition order be made, the rabbinical court would act as would a civil court in the same event.

With regard to the judgment of Justice Elon (see below), the president was of opinion that the genuine or tactical interest of a fugitive's wife was irrelevant to extradition proceedings. It was simple and clear that the fugitive and his wife were concerned to delay the extradition as long as possible, particularly when that meant that the fugitive would never stand trial anywhere.

Justice Elon's proposal to delay the extradition for a year simply meant that in every case, a fugitive would wait a year to give his wife a divorce, and if the crime were serious, would exploit the delay to influence witnesses or otherwise frustrate the legal process. This concept conflicted with the very purpose of extradition.

It was equally irrelevant, Justice Shamgar added, for example, in any case of expulsion from the country, under the Entry to Israel Law of 1982, of a tourist or temporary resident convicted of a drug offence.

IN CONCLUSION, the president said that, since the circumstances of the present case demanded a thorough investigation of the facts which, as a rule, the court did not undertake, it would not itself make an extradition order. It would,

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BASKETBALL

The champions give Hapoel a lesson

By DON GOULD
YAD ELAYAHU. — The national basketball title goes all the way and will only be decided in the third and final play-off game on Sunday night after champions Maccabi Tel Aviv put their city rivals Hapoel firmly in their place with a convincing 90-74 win in last night's second game.

From virtually the opening blow Maccabi were in total control; unlike Monday's exciting tussle, Hapoel were entirely unable to come to terms with the occasion. They were wayward in their shooting, often lethargic and lacked the necessary ferocity in defence required to combat a Maccabi side that were intent on erasing completely the memory of their last second lapse last time out. Maccabi did precisely that with the kind of style and ruthlessness that has stood them so well in the past when their backs were to the wall.

The real difference compared to the first game was the magnificent defence of Lee Johnson and Kevin Magee in combat with the twin threat of Lavon Mercer and Don Robinson. Johnson was truly spectacular in putting the clamps on Robinson who has been tearing up all who came within



MAGNIFICENT. — Kevin Magee and Lee Johnson. (Hanoeh Guttmann)

his reach in the post season playoffs. Magee also put the stopper on Mercer's efforts to unleash any effective Hapoel offence.

Maccabi raced to a 28-11 lead, building solidly until their supremacy was over 20 points well inside the half which ended 51-33. And that just about put paid to the game as competitive event with the tension which



had built up so dramatically in the past three days evaporating with every speedy Maccabi fast break which they love so much.

The solid Maccabi majority in the packed stadium could afford to relax their committed chanting as their men on court could in turn afford to slow the tempo down so as to play a relaxed second half where their lead

was never whittled to below 14 points. By now, at last but much belatedly Hapoel were committing themselves more determinedly in defence. Obviously, it costs them dearly in fouls and with Lavon Mercer beset for much of the half on four fouls they knew there was really little hope of achieving anything but a defeat that was not entirely ignominious.

Maccabi for their part were happy to contemplate another hurdle competently and extremely professionally surmounted; and to look forward to the weekend when they could await with anticipation the heavy week ahead which will include not merely Sunday night's finale here but the icing on the top — the European Cup final in Lausanne next Thursday.

Top Scorers: Maccabi — Magee 30, Johnson 22, Jarmache 15, Berkowitz 10 Hapoel — Largey 21, Mercer 13, Willis 13, Robinson 13, Frishman 10.

SOCCER

Only youth uphold Israel's honour

By YORAM KESSEL
While the National team were stuttering and spluttering in the in-clement conditions at Ramat Gan, Israel's youth (under 16) soccer team provided at least one ray of sunshine on a day that Israeli football would otherwise rather forget.

Away in Belgium on Wednesday evening, also in highly unpalatable conditions, they refused to be put off by the muddy pitch and scored a splendid 2-0 victory over the host country. That result, coupled with their previous defeat of Belgium in the first leg here, means that the Israeli juniors have advanced to the final phase of the European round of competition, and are now only one step away from the full World Junior finals later this year.

So Israeli football may have a future in Europe after all, something not altogether clear from the abysmal performance at home against the World Cup runners up — a 2-0 massacre if there ever was one.

By WLADIMIR STRUMINSKI
BONN. — The German Football Union (DFB) will assist Israel in its efforts to join the European football association, DFB president Neuberger said over W. German TV in an interview broadcast during half-time of the game. He said it was not fair that Israel had to go to Australia or New Zealand to play international matches rather than to Europe.

Neuberger added, however, that only a policy of "small steps" is likely to succeed in getting Israel into European soccer.

It is not so much the fresh broom approach adopted by coach Miljenko Mihic that deserves closer scrutiny. Indeed, it is refreshing that

a new outside coach can blissfully ignore past reputations.

Beyond Mihic's clean sweep, however, his strategy and the way it was put into practice on the pitch seemed wholly wanting against such formidable opponents as West Germany.

The coach may be right when he said yesterday that Beckenbauer's men had played even better and more skilfully than in Mexico, and that the new-look West Germany will remain a major force to be contended with in European and World football in the coming three years. Yet that is all the more reason for him to have recognized that a different approach was required and that his outfit — on paper two or three notches below in calibre — required an imaginative strategy to mount a serious challenge.

The visitors tactically praised Israel's potential, but in less generous moments they also declared that Israel had more impressive stars in the past. Perhaps, perhaps not. The midfield of Uri Mahmilian, Moshe Simi and Daniel Brailovsky is still not to be sneezed at. They were many balls and potted enough possession on which to build. Yet not one of them could not be counted on to be successful.

The last means to have been in the talented midfielders' determination to play the Germans at their own midfield, short passing game, which draws on elaborate and often laboured buildup to fashion an attack. Never once was a high quick ball supplied, and the only three centres were floated in from corner kicks when, ignominiously, each and every one landed harmlessly in the safe hands of Schuster's able replacement Jansz.

Another glaring disability — and this can hardly be laid at Mihic's door — seemed the unwillingness of those talented midfielders to risk tackles. They were obviously wary to steer clear of harm's way. Malmilian seemed to be favouring his suspect



NO WAY THROUGH. — Eli Dricks finds the going tough as he tries to power his way past West Germany's Andreas Brehme. (Hanoeh Guttmann)

knees, and perhaps Brailovsky had not yet fully recovered from the awesome knocks he took in a Cup match against Hapoel Jerusalem last week.

These shortcomings did not, of course, detract from the polished German performance, and the hardy crowd which braved the difficult conditions can be forgiven for believing that the early goal would be followed by a subsequent deluge to accompany the pelting rain. Only the courage and competence of Avi Ran, a determination which rubbed off in no small measure on his fellow defenders, prevented that from happening.

As interest switches back to the seemingly more mundane world of league soccer, focus will be on the two kilometre stretch separating the Hatikva Quarter from Bloomfield. On the face of it Betar Jerusalem

should exploit the wide open expanses of the Jaffa stadium to pile further pressures on their challengers in the pack, and especially their closest rivals Bnei Yehuda. Betar would seem to have much the easiest game of the four top teams. But Hapoel Lod have hardly been cannon fodder as they climbed steadily up the league table over the past two months. Last week's 4-1 thrashing which they handed Maccabi Haifa adds weight to the conception that they are a force to be reckoned with.

Despite that impressive display, Betar would normally have to be considered the firm favourites in the main game at Bloomfield. But with Malmilian's concerns over possible injury inhibiting his usual magic, a possible surprise can no longer be ruled out.

That would let Bnei Yehuda, currently trailing by seven points, in with a chance to close the gap. That is, if they are able to crack the

TENNIS

Gilad faces rampant bear

Post Sports Staff and agencies

BRUSSELS. — Gilad Bloom faces a rampant Mats Wilander in the quarter-finals of the \$315,000 Belgian Indoor Championships here today.

Yesterday Wilander swept past Australian Mark Kratzmann 6-0, 6-2 in less than an hour. From the start of the match, the Swedish star, who is the defending champion, pressurized Kratzmann, ranked 116 in the world, with deep groundstrokes that the Australian simply could not handle. Wilander had the match virtually wrapped up after taking the first eight games in 35 minutes. He relaxed in the second set, but remained in complete control. Wilander, now 22, looked like the class player he used to be before he lost his appetite for competitive tennis several months ago. He is still ranked sixth in the world. If he maintains this form, Bloom may have to deal with a Northern bear.

In other games Jacob Hasek came from behind to beat Mike Leach 2-6, 7-5, 6-3; Anders Jarryd vanquished Andrei Chumakov 6-2, 6-3; Jonas Svensson and Jan Gunnarsson have also qualified for the quarter-finals.

Bar mitzva gift for the elderly

Beverlee Black

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TENNIS

Israeli successes

By JACK LEON
TEL AVIV. — Amit Naor, Ilana Berger and Yael Shavi yesterday all reached the singles semi-finals of their respective spring satellite-circuit tournaments at Haifa's TTC courts. Both events end this weekend, with matches starting at 3 p.m. today and 11 a.m. tomorrow.

In the men's French satellite, No. 4 seed Naor beat South African Warren Green 6-2, 6-2 in the quarter-finals, and now meets American Delaney Hovell, who has reached the same as a qualifier. In the other half of the 32-draw, Italy's Roberto Conti takes on second-seeded Conny Falk of Sweden.

No. 3 seed Berger and Shavi both advanced at the expense of French opponents in the Yonatan Phillips meet. Berger defeated Cedric Cailleste 6-4, 6-4 and in today's semi of the 32-draw she faces Nathalie Gierres, also from France, as a repeat of last week's Jaffa loss final, which the Israeli women won. Shavi edged Friederike Engemann 6-7, 6-3, 6-3 to earn a semi-final against Holland's Hester Witvoet.

SOCCER

Setback for spurs title hopes

LONDON (AFP). — Tottenham's hopes of mounting a late First Division championship charge suffered a setback at Newcastle when they were held to a 1-1 draw on Wednesday night.

Spurs, chasing a sixth successive league win, were given the ideal start by Glenn Hoddle, when the England midfielder star fired them in front after only nine minutes. Chris Waddle, returning to his native Tyne-side to face his former club, and Paul Allen could both have put the match beyond doubt as Spurs piled on the pressure.

But they were unable to pay for those missed chances in the 75th minute when former West Ham striker Paul Goddard pounced at the far post to earn bottom-of-the-table Newcastle a precious point in their bid to escape relegation.

Peter Beardsley almost matched a dramatic last-minute winner for Newcastle. The result

leaves Spurs 13 points behind leaders Liverpool but they have four games in hand.

Aston Villa kept Newcastle rooted to the bottom by snatching a point from a 1-1 draw with FA Cup semi-finalists Watford at Villa Park while Leicester thrashed Q.P.R. 4-1.

Stoke and Ipswich drew 0-0 in the Second Division.

Spanish league results: Barcelona 4, Osasuna Pamplona 2; Real Santander 1, Real Sociedad 0; Real Mallorca 3, Betis 1; Cadiz 0, Real Zaragoza 1; Sabadell 0, Sporting Gijon 0; Sevilla 1, Las Palmas 0; Athletic Bilbao 2, Murcia 0; Real Valladolid 1, Espanol 0.

French league results: Lens 4, Nice 0; Paris St Germain 2, Nantes 1; Nancy 2, Rennes 0; Le Havre 1, Bordeaux 1; Toulouse 2, Sochaux 1; Reims 1, St Etienne 0; Laval 3, Racing Paris 1; Marseille 2, Lille 0; Monaco 2, Toulon 2; Auxerre 0, Metz 0.

In Belgrade, Yugoslavia beat Austria 4-0 in a friendly international.

NBA

Pacers stay within reach

INDIANAPOLIS (AP). — Indiana's Wayne Tisdale and Steve Stipanovich both scored 24 points on Wednesday night as Indiana beat Milwaukee 125-108.

"We don't want to lose sight of a playoff spot," Tisdale said.

The Pacers were led by Terry Cummings, who scored nine of his team-high 21 points in the third period. Ricky Pierce and Craig Hodges each had 18 for the Pacers.

In other games, the Los Angeles Clippers beat Utah 111-101, while Golden State were 127-115 winners over Detroit.

NHL

NEW YORK (AP). — Pat Verbeek scored his second career hat trick and linemate Aaron Broten and Kirk Muller each contributed five points as the New Jersey Devils beat the New York Rangers 8-2 Wednesday night.

In Detroit, Jimmy Carson and Lou Robitaille, the NHL's highest scoring rookies, each scored goals as the Los Angeles Kings beat the Red Wings 6-1.

Elsewhere, it was the Oilers 5, Whalers 3; North Stars 6, Maple Leafs 2; Blues 4, Blackhawks 4; Jets 10, Flames 1.

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Monday, March 30; 6:00 p.m.

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Prof. Christian Meier (Chairman of the German Historians' Association): "Are 40 years enough? The Germans' present difficulties with their history"

Prof. Moshe Zimmernan (Hebrew University): Measure for Measure: German Singularity from an Israeli Perspective

Tuesday, March 31, 4:00 p.m.

Chairman: Prof. Shulamit Volkov (Tel Aviv University)

Prof. Jürgen Kocka (Bielefeld University): German history before Hitler — The debate on German Singularity

Prof. Eberhard Jäckel (Stuttgart University): Hitler in German history

Prof. Dov Kukla (Hebrew University): Singularity and its relativization

Coffee break: 7:30 p.m.

Chairman: Prof. Yehoshua Arieli (Hebrew University)

Dr. Steven Aschheim (Hebrew University): Intellectual history, Nazism and the German 'Sonderweg'

Prof. Christoph Kleemann (Bielefeld University): The end of the German 'Sonderweg' — The creation of the Federal and Democratic Republic of Germany

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5:17 p.m.
5:35 p.m.
5:28 p.m.
5:33 p.m.
5:34 p.m.

ENDS
6:32 a.m.
6:34 p.m.
6:33 p.m.
6:32 p.m.
6:33 p.m.

JERUSALEM
YERUSHALAYIM CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Friday, Mincha 5:40, Shabbat, Shabbat 5:15. Cantor: Naphthal Herzberg and Jerusalem Great Synagogue Choir conducted by Eli Jaffe.

WORLD COUNCIL OF SYNAGOGUES, Conservative, 4 Agon, Friday, Mincha 5:40, Shabbat, Shabbat 5:30. Dvar Torah: Rabbi Dr. Yosef Green, Hazon: Hazon Rutstein.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE, Jewish Institute of Religion (Reform), 13 King David St. Sat. 9:30 a.m.: Information on college programs; guided tour of campus. Service: 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV
TEL AVIV GT. SYNAGOGUE, 110 Allenby, Shabbat Services conducted by guest cantor, accompanied by the choir, conductor, Menachem Levanon. Ramban shul before Kabbalat Shabbat by Synagogue President Avraham Hatzroni. Mincha 5:35, Shabbat 8:00. Sunday, March 29, 6:30 p.m., in the hall: Distribution of scholarships to 400 needy pupils in the presence of public personalities. Address: Rabbi Shmuel Tamim Rubinstein, Rabbi Pinhas Shinneman, and Synagogue President Avraham Hatzroni. Arvit and Hazanot selections: the cantor, Rabbi Haim Adler. The public is invited.

JERUSALEM
REDEEMER CHURCH (Lutheran) Muristan Rd. Old City, Jerusalem. Sunday Services: English 9 a.m.; German 10:30 a.m. Tel. 282543, 828401.

CHRIST CHURCH (Anglican) op. Citadel, 9:30 Family service, 7:00 p.m. Evening service. Bible study, Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

BAPTIST CONGREGATION, 4 Narkis, West Jerusalem: Sunday services: 9:00 a.m. Bible study, 10:30 a.m. Worship, Tel. 229492.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND near Railway Station. Sunday morning service, 10 a.m., Tel. 02-714659.

PENTECOSTAL WORSHIP SERVICE, MT. ZION FELLOWSHIP, 7:30 p.m. Fri., Sat., Sun., Tel. 828964.

ST. PAUL'S (Pentecostal), 32 Shivtei Yisrael, 6:30 p.m. Sunday, Tel. 02-717988.

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L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART, Visiting hours: Sun.-Thurs. 10-1; 3:30-6. Fri. closed. Sat. 10-12. Hapelsmaul St., Tel. 02-6612912. Bus No. 15.

OLD YISHUV COURT MUSEUM, Life in the Jewish community in the Old City, mid-18th century-World War II, 8. O. Haim, Jewish Quarter, Old City, Sun.-Thurs. 9 a.m.-4 p.m.

SIR ISAAC AND LADY EDITH WOLFSON MUSEUM at Hachal Shalom: Special Exhibition: "Scrolls of Fire", text by Abba Kovner, drawings by Dan Reisinger. Permanent Exhibition of Judaism. Purim Room: History of Jewish People. Duran exhibition.

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Inside look at insider trading

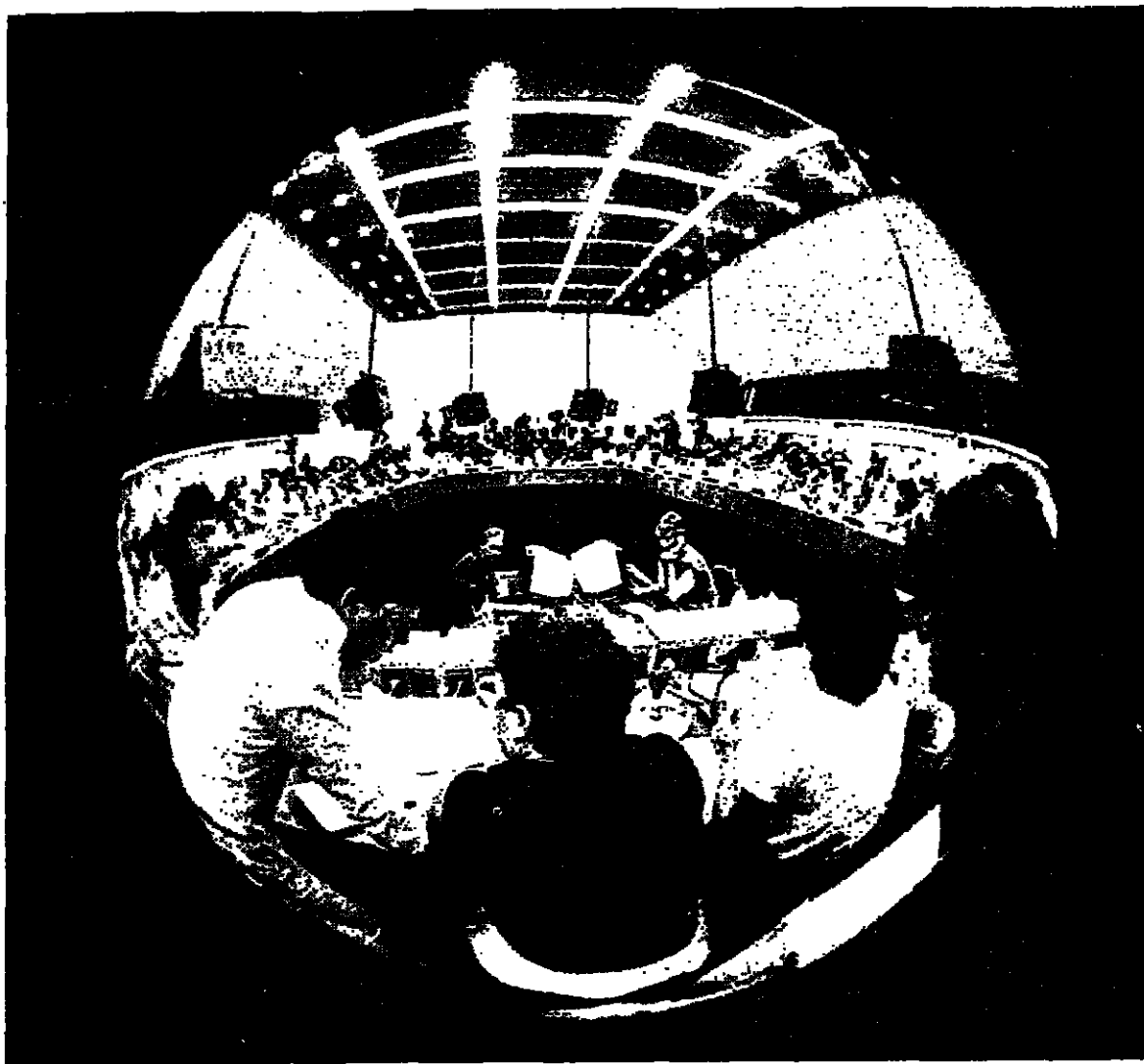
Pinhas Landau

"I'M SURE there are leaks of information regarding forthcoming news on quoted companies. You see that share prices on the exchange often react in exactly the opposite way to what one would expect, given the nature of the news - after a positive announcement the price goes down, and the aftermath of bad news sees the price rise."

"This shows that before the announcement there were people who knew, or guessed, what was coming and acted accordingly. When the news actually broke, and the general public reacted, they moved in the opposite direction, taking their profits or rebuilding their position at lower prices after having sold previously."

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange deputy managing-director Nati Shilo was discussing the local angle to the rash of insider trading scandals now rocking the world's leading bourses. In fact, there are two "local" angles: One is the involvement of Israelis, or ex-Israelis, or Jews using Israeli connections, or even Diaspora Jews seeking sanctuary here after their malpractices are uncovered. This has been highlighted by the dramatic revelations surrounding the alleged insider trading scam involving Israeli wheeler-dealer David Sofer and ex-Israeli whizz-kid Nahum Vaskevitch, and their alleged accomplices and companies. Between them, they raked in an alleged \$4 million in profits from 1984 through 1986.

This aspect, however, is not Shilo's direct concern, nor that of the other authorities in the local market. What matters to them is whether there is abuse of insider information in the course of trading on the Tel Aviv exchange (the Tase). Here opinions and assessments differ, but the one hard fact stressed by everyone is that although there are rules on the book, no case of insider



trading has ever gone to court in Israel, and therefore there are no legal precedents from which to form guidelines.

To that extent, Shilo's gut feelings that there are "leaks of information," which is widely shared, is by no means the same as saying that there is abuse of insider information, i.e., information about the company known to, or obtained from, "insiders."

A recent Securities Exchange Commission study of price movements of American shares before, during and after the publication of news about the companies in question, came to the conclusion that a number of factors caused these movements. These included market speculation, or estimates, as to a forthcoming event, which may be reflected in media coverage. Then there are the rumour mills - will

XYZ Inc be subject to an unfriendly takeover bid, does ABC Co's management intend to announce a share buy-back programme, what will so-and-so's next expansion target be - which often are reflected in professional literature, newsletters and the mainstream media. These in themselves represent a fair amount of trading which is not done by insiders or based on direct insider information not known to the general public. However, the SEC was pretty certain that a part - how much it could not say - of this "pre-announcement activity" did indeed stem from inside information.

THAT IS clearly no great news. All stock markets work on various levels, of which rational macro-economic and corporate analysis are only two. There is also the psychological aspect, summed up in the dictum that markets are moved by three emotions - hope, fear and greed. Hope and fear are plainly the province of those who live in relative uncertainty.

Insiders are beyond hope and fear, because they know. They are, however, even more exposed to greed. This is the only plausible explanation why people like Vaskevitch and others - if the charges against them are sustained - risk their careers and incredibly well-paying and very challenging jobs to seek a quick killing by putting their knowledge to use for their personal benefit.

In any event, wherever there are markets, possession of up-to-date information has always been an enormous advantage and the temptation to get such information, if necessary by illegitimate methods, is constantly present.

The law recognizes two forms of illegality in this context. One is the deliberate dissemination of incorrect information, with a view to taking advantage of the reaction thereto. The classic example was that of the British gentleman who spread the "news" that Napoleon had won the battle of Waterloo, correctly estimating that this would trigger heavy selling of British government bonds, which he proceeded to buy up and then resell when the "correction" in his tidings sent prices back up. Predictably, his behaviour was uncovered and he was heavily punished. That was the last such case on the London stock exchange. Other cases, of imaginary oil strikes and the like, have occurred elsewhere, but in general these are easily traced.

More commonplace are attempts to influence the price of a security through the trading process, and thereby create an impression that a specific state of affairs exists in the company, when in fact this is not the case at all. Israelis need think no further than the bank share "regulation" when looking for an example. However, proving intent to illegally influence the price is usually very difficult (unlike in the bank share example, when the very openness of the process was the banks' defence that they were not hiding things from the public).

BUT IT IS essential to distinguish between manipulation in general, and insider trading, and the law does make this distinction very clearly. In Israel, insider trading is discussed in a separate section (H1) of the securities law, as revised in 1981, and based primarily on the U.S. model. Paragraph 52a defines "inside information" as that pertaining to developments or changes in the company's position, or those expected to happen, or any other information about the company, which is not presently known to the public and which, were it to be known, could cause a significant change in the price of the company's securities.

There follow definitions of "insiders" - managers, major shareholders, other senior executives and even people whose links with the company give them access to inside information. Thus a supplier who suddenly receives a huge order can guess that the company's order books have swollen unexpectedly, with equivalent effect on the

bottom-line, expected in due course. Then there are the families of insiders, not the sister-in-law's second cousin twice removed, but immediate family, as well as companies controlled by insiders (as defined) and their families (as defined).

One of the most interesting things about inside information is that you can get prosecuted for it even at several removes, if you know it for what it is. This is because the misuse of inside information encompasses three possibilities - you can buy on the basis of it, or sell, or pass it on. They are all illegal. If the recipient knows, or has reason to suspect that the information he is getting falls into the category of inside information, he is guilty. So is the recipient, and the one after that, and so on ad infinitum, at least in theory.

The Securities Authority, which is charged with overseeing the markets, is unhappy both with the current wording of the law, and with the limited means at its disposal to enforce it. Attorney Michael Berger, the authority's deputy legal adviser, notes that outgoing chairman Eliezer Shiloni has put great stress on the investigative role of the authority, creating and building up the investigations department almost from scratch during his tenure.

But, as Berger sorrowfully explained to *The Post* this week, the manpower available is still insufficient to deal with the quantity of suspicious share behaviour that the Tase computers uncover and pass on to the authority, whether of insider trading or other forms of manipulative activity. Even when an investigation is mounted and the material collected is passed to the state attorney's office, the bottleneck here holds things up. Then further delays are caused by the hopelessly overloaded court system, on top of which many judges take no delight in tackling complex cases of securities fraud. The result, therefore, is that the wheels of justice turn very slowly, if at all.

Fortunately, perhaps, Berger agrees with Shilo that insider trading, in the American and British sense, is uncommon in Israel. The main use of inside information in those two countries, especially in recent cases, has been in connection with takeover bids, mergers and share buybacks - all of which are rare-to-unheard-of in Israel. Conversely, selling by insiders when a company is in trouble, but before the news breaks, is quite easily discovered, because major shareholders are obliged to report changes in their holdings, and the company's annual report must detail the main holdings at the end of each business year.

A QUITE different explanation of the relative dearth of insider trading in Israel is suggested by Nahum Eshel, the managing-director of Ofek, Bank Leumi's portfolio-management subsidiary. The essence of the insider's tactics, explains Eshel, is that he can reasonably predict what the market would do if it knew what he knew. For that to happen, he has to have at his disposal a market that works along rational lines.

For example, in the U.S. if a company announces its intention to start repurchasing its own shares, its share price will rise. The rationale: Buying existing shares decreases the supply and increases the demand for the remainder. Or, if a company declares it intends to make a new issue, the price of its already-trading shares declines. Rationale: More supply, no immediate change in profit, therefore less profit per share. This is called dilution.

In Israel, announcements of forthcoming new issues almost invariably send prices higher. Why? Because of the common assumption that the company or its underwriters will seek to get as high a price as possible for the new shares, and that the market will pay that price.

But why should the market pay more than the real value? Because, says Eshel, the Tase spends a good deal of time in periods of irrationality. When it's dead - as between 1984 and 1986 - it pays no attention to anything, particularly good corporate news. When it's alive, it mostly goes berserk and over-reacts to any excuse to send prices higher. Only occasionally does it have prolonged periods of rational responses to macroeconomic and corporate developments.

In this environment, it is impossible to predict how the market will react to additional information. You know that company X is soon to announce a hefty loss. Should you sell? Only if the market will push the share price lower on the news. If the market reaction is unpredictable, your inside information is not terribly helpful. Furthermore, the penchant for most Tase prices to move together means that if the news breaks on a day when the market as a whole is going one way, and you figured on the news pushing your share the other way, you will probably be disappointed.

These phenomena of irrational responses are not so widespread as to be inevitable. There is also the other aspect that we quoted Nati Shilo about at the outset, of "buying the rumour and selling the fact" or vice versa - in other words, of people close to the company, or actually inside, being one or two steps ahead. But the fact remains that an important, if not primary, deterrent to the abuse of insider information on the Tase is not the chance of getting caught and ending up in court, and then jail, but the more prosaic problem that the market simply doesn't pay attention to the information, turning it from priceless to worthless.



How much can be written off on the Lavi? (AFP telephoto)

The economics of defending a state under siege

David Krivine

ZVI TROPP is economic adviser to the Defence Ministry, and also finds time to teach a new topic in Tel Aviv University: defence economics. "As a young man I studied agricultural economics, an accepted subject," he recalls. "Yet defence accounts today for 11-12 per cent of Israel's gross national product (GNP), which is more than agriculture."

Is not defence, in fact, more expensive still? It takes one-third of the state budget, which should be equivalent to a bigger proportion of the GNP than 11-12 per cent. "True," he agrees. "All told, we spend \$4.4b. a year, or 21 per cent of the GNP. However that includes money which does not originate from our own economic activity, a \$1.8b. grant from the U.S. government."

"If we deduct that, we are left with \$2.55b. of locally-financed expenditure." It is a high figure, he concedes, compared with other countries. The Europeans allocate 3-5 per cent. Most prodigal in the Western world is the U.S. with 7-7.5 per cent.

On the other hand Israel's present military budget is proportionally its lowest since the Six Day War. "Before 1967 we were laying out 6-7 per cent of our GNP on the armed forces. After 1967 the figure rose to 15-16 per cent, and more than that of course during the Yom Kippur war. In the last couple of years we have been making economies."

A big item in military expenditure is air defence, which brings us to the controversy over the Lavi warplane. David Brodet, Tropp's opposite number in the Ministry of Industry and Trade told *The Jerusalem Post* recently that if we produce the Lavi ourselves it will not be more expensive than the imported F-16, assuming that we write off \$2.5b. of development costs already spent.

Tropp agrees and goes further: "It would be cheaper than the F-16 if we could sell enough units of this model. The Lavi is a smaller plane and less costly to build, but the F-16 is manufactured in large numbers and the Americans benefit from the resulting economies of scale."

"Brodet's comparison is therefore correct as far as it goes. The trouble is those development costs: They cannot all be written off. Only \$1.3b. has been spent so far, with another \$1.4b. still to go."

"If we drop the Lavi right now we shall admittedly not save the whole of the unspent money. There is \$400m. in the pipeline that cannot be retained. But we shall save the remaining \$1b., and that is an incentive not to be overlooked."

Wouldn't it be better then to discard the Lavi and use the \$1b. for developing new civilian export industries instead? It might indeed be better, except that such an opening does not exist, according to Tropp. The Lavi's development is financed in large part by a \$300m. allocation out of the \$1.8b. of American aid. That money is not available for non-military uses.

The defence authorities are faced with a choice between purely military alternatives. Is it better to go on developing the Lavi or to spend the cash on other materiel for the armed services? That question is being studied in the General Staff at the moment. "They are examining the operational consideration. When they have finished, our turn will come to examine the economic considerations."

Is the fate of the Lavi sealed then? Tropp: "It is not a foregone conclusion. Many factors have to be taken into account. For example the army's foreign-currency expenditure has been cut by over 20 per cent in the last years. This has led to a great deal of belt-tightening."

"If we halt development on the Lavi which eats up a lot of scarce resources, there will be a certain easing of the present financial stringency. That would be welcome in principle, at the same time we cannot be sure that all the money saved could be used with maximum economy."

"Don't want to make too much of this, but it is a fact that tensions slacken when more money is available. When you put a man on a more generous diet, the extra nourishment ought to strengthen his muscles, but you can't guarantee that a little of it will not find its way to the fatty tissues."

There could be some justification,

in other words, for making life difficult all round, by keeping up the strenuous effort involved in creating our own aircraft.

TROPP WAS BORN IN Jerusalem 46 years ago and studied at the Hebrew University. He spent five years doing planning work in the Ministry of Agriculture, after which he returned for post-graduate studies at the university. He never got his doctorate: in 1973 war broke out and he was a reservist in the parachute corps.

How did he get to the Defence Ministry? When Dr. Pinhas Sussman became director-general he looked for his economists in the best possible place - among his (Sussman's) fellow-graduates from the faculty of agriculture in Rehovot. Tropp was put in charge of research and development, becoming economic adviser in 1983.

A great deal of economics crops up in the running of Israel's defence. First of all there is the macro-economic context: what kind of defence effort can Israel afford? "We are making a long-term survey of potentialities, in order to have some idea about military budgeting prospects in the future," he says. "There is a measure of cooperation in this with the Treasury and the Economic Planning Authority, with whom we exchange information."

On the micro-economic scale it is necessary to analyse the cost-effectiveness of every project, whether it be an airplane, a tank or a naval vessel.

Arms purchasing raises plenty of economic problems. "Inside Israel's small market we cannot always use the simple device of publishing a competitive tender and giving the contract to the cheapest bidder. We often find ourselves the sole buyer facing a sole supplier."

"We have consequently developed a complex system of rules and regulations for purchasing - more complex than those prevailing in any other government department. The object is to negotiate a deal without our having to overpay or the supplier having to undercharge."

Does that not mean cost-plus? Tropp shakes his head. The defence authorities base their reckonings not on what the producer's costs are, but what they ought to be: "We build our dealings with companies on the assumption that they operate efficiently."

Rules of payment have had to be worked out. Under the inflationary conditions that exist in Israel the price fixed at the time of negotiation cannot be the same as the price that has to be paid when the item is produced and delivered.

Linking the price to the cost-of-living index is too vague, Tropp points out. Precisely because the ministry is a big spender, it watches over every agora.

"Linkage must be to the indices of labour costs and the indices of raw material prices branch by branch. The Central Bureau of Statistics takes three or four months to publish them, so we have developed our own system of predicting price increases. We are ready to fix a final price at the time of negotiation, taking expected changes in the manufacturer's production costs into account. He is not compelled to accept our figure, he can wait to see what a linkage to the official index will give him, but then he won't get his money, as I said, for three or four months."

"Our predictions have turned out to be so close to the mark that all our suppliers now choose to accept payment on the basis of our own cost forecasts," he notes with satisfaction.

Can Israel afford all the military provision it needs? "Everything depends on the performance of the economy," he says. Not long ago Israel enjoyed a growth-rate of 6-8 per cent annually. If that dynamic situation existed today we could stomach generous appropriations for defence, provided resources were allocated properly.

"In 1986 the economic situation did improve. But 85 per cent of the extra resources made available went to private consumption. Local defence outlays were slashed by 10 per cent in that year."

"To say," he concludes, "that all our problems derive from the heavy defence burden is mistaken. The critical issue is how we conduct the economy." The defence posture adopted by the state is a by-product of that.

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MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

The little big step

On Wednesday night, Bank Leumi drove a train through one of the basic facts of life in the Israeli banking world: That interest rates for borrowers have to be the same in all the banks, and that the Bank of Israel decides when and by how much things change — and not the commercial banks' responding to market forces.

By going it alone and cutting the rate it charges on overdrafts and credit lines from 30 to 27 per cent, because of excess liquidity in the markets, Leumi shattered both these hoary notions, and not before time. The fact that, in February, Leumi had not closed ranks by following the Bank of Israel's signal to move to 31 per cent annually, but had stopped at 30 per cent, was an early indication, perhaps, that the rebellion was on the way. Now it has clearly broken out.

All this has nothing to do with the central bank's ability to run its own monetary policy, and is thus tangential to the hubbub over whether interest rates are too high or not. The issue at stake is whether banks can make their own business decisions within the confines of an existing monetary policy or not.

But then just whom is Leumi revolting against? Wednesday's move came only after the central bank had been consulted and had not objected. Furthermore, in a reaction released yesterday, the Bank of Israel noted that it was all in favor of banks doing their own thing and thereby increasing competition. Within the limit represented by the cost of "monetary loans" — the Israeli version of the discount rate — banks could charge what they felt was best for their business, said central bank officials.

They added, that if banks competed over deposit rates and changed them in line with market forces, then why not with loan rates too? These arguments would suggest that Leumi was crashing through an open door.

But it wasn't so simple, because if it was, how comes nobody ever did this before? The answer is quite plain: Nobody had the guts. The banks have been under the thumb of the central bank since 1983, and in the post-Befsi period things got worse. With the accession of Bruno and the Japhet stink things got worst of all. This puts the latest development in a wider context, and suggests that the pendulum may now begin to swing back and that the banks may have reached a nadir in their powerlessness.

In terms of the immediate issue of interest rates, however, what changed now was a confluence of circumstances, as follows:

- 1) The rate of interest is generally claimed to be too high, so that a move to reduce it was certain to be popular, even if done by Bank Leumi.
- 2) The executives at Bank Leumi who have been pushing for deregulation (see for example, David Klein's article in *The Jerusalem Post* of March 6) have now got the leadership who can and will take on the Bank of Israel. Note, in passing, the irony of the situation. Bank of Israel Governor Bruno runs his own policy, and Finance Minister Moshe Nissim can't criticize him because he put him in the governorship. Now Leumi's chairman, Meir Heth and CEO, Zaidik Bino run their own policy, and Bruno can't stop them because he forcibly installed them in office and must bear the consequences.
- 3) The internal faction at the Bank of Israel that has insisted on the banks' keeping their loan rates in line is temporarily neutralized, because its champion, Victor Medina, is abroad.

Thus the timing could not have been better for Leumi. The precedent is likely to be followed up, rather than become a one-off event, because all the banks have become totally fed-up with the authorities for some time, and over a number of issues. The revolt will therefore broaden, rather than be damped down, and this should become clear over the next few weeks.

That this is so may be deduced from a piece of news that was either ignored or misunderstood, when it broke earlier this week. It said that Bank Hapoalim had broken its self-imposed taboo and was finally joining the Association of Banks, and that Hapoalim Chairman Eitan Berglas was to be president of that body.

Why the change of heart? Because the mood among the new generation of top bankers is one of quiet desperation in the face of approaching nationalization and ongoing strangulation by controls and regulation. They are banding together to go to war, and the hitherto formal body of the Association of Banks is a ready tool to use in the opening rounds, which will be based on intensive lobbying.

The disastrous Bank Discount results, the inclusion of Hapoalim in a united front and the declaration of independent interest rates by Leumi, which are the three events of the week in the financial sector, are thus all connected rather than random. Expect more action, and watch this space.

Sharon hints

Israel may be ready to import from China

By KEN SCHACHTER
TEL AVIV. — Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon yesterday intimated that he would approve imports from China if Peking opened its markets to Israeli goods.

Sharon did not refer to China directly, calling it instead "the big country," but ministry sources confirmed that he was speaking of China. "You want [us to] import, we're ready to import," Sharon said, while conditioning acceptance of Chinese goods on Peking's agreeing to take Israeli goods at equivalent value.

Imports, he said, should be used as a "tool" to encourage Israeli exports. "If they buy here, we shall allow imports," he added.

Sharon made his remarks at the Dan Hotel before about 150 members of the Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce.

In wide-ranging remarks, Sharon chided supermarkets and other retail

chains that are offering consumers credit extending for months. Rather than extend credit terms, he said, the chains should cut prices. He added, however, that his ministry would not interfere in the "credit fight."

He also disclosed that Israel's industrial exports totalled about \$6.3 billion in 1986 and that figures he has seen thus far for this year indicate that 1987 industrial exports could break the \$7b. mark.

To encourage continued growth, Sharon said, the government must take an active role. He said the \$85 million budget of the Office of the Chief Scientist should be quadrupled to enable Israel to maintain its edge in biotechnology, lasers and other fields. Further, he said, Israeli diplomats should support the export drive of the business community. As for his ministry, Sharon said, the two major goals are to increase exports and stimulate investment.



DEMJANJUK ON TRIAL

(Continued from Page One)

On one of the photos, Grabitz explained, newly-arrived recruits were shown still wearing their Russian uniforms. Another picture showed Odilo Globocnik, the notorious SS and police general, visiting the camp.

After several hours of this type of testimony, Grabitz had still not said anything clearly backing up the prosecution claim that Demjanjuk had been at the camp to receive training before being posted to Treblinka.

Suddenly, defence counsel Sheftel stood up and asked: "What are all these stories about? There is in any case no argument about them."

"These are not stories," bristled court president Levin, "and watch the way you express yourself."

But Sheftel persisted, "I'm sorry, but the testimony of the witness should be restricted to matters of relevance, so that the protocol can be shortened along with the period of arrest of the accused — a matter over which the bench itself recently expressed concern. It's the identity of the accused that's at issue, not the identity of Globocnik or camp commander Streib."

Levin overruled the objection, but then Judge Zvi Tal intervened, and told Sheftel: "I'm surprised at you. The defence in its cross-examinations also engages in long digressions on subjects which are not contested."

To this, Sheftel replied with visible vehemence: "Our painstaking examinations are designed to test the memory of witnesses. Mr. O'Connor has never in the least doubted that 870,000 Jews were killed at Treblinka, so why bring up here matters which we are all in agreement — unless there is another purpose behind it all, a purpose for which this trial was especially arranged."

At this, Levin burst out with rising anger: "I'm calling you to order and I object to the tone of your remarks. Take back your words, or I'll cite you for contempt of court."

Sheftel: "I did not mean to say that it was the court that rented the hall."

Levin now shouted: "I'm calling you to order for the second time. The next time you will find yourself outside. I appreciate the manner in which Messrs O'Connor and Gill express themselves, but not your manner. Perhaps their training was different."

The 11 a.m. recess stretched from its usual 30 minutes to a full hour as prosecution and defence met in the judges' chambers.

When the judges filed back into the courtroom, Levin nodded in the direction of Sheftel and said: "You have something to say..."

Sheftel said with bowed head that during the meeting in the judges' chambers he had apologized to them and that he wanted to repeat this apology in open court. This concerned especially his remark regarding the rental of the Binyanei Ha'uma hall, which could have been interpreted as meaning that the court was conducting a "show trial," an expression he had also used on earlier occasions.

"This was not my intention. As a result of the sincere and fatherly admonition by the court president during recess, I again want to express my heartfelt apologies," Sheftel said.

After this, the questioning of the witness continued, while for the first time since the trial began more and

more spectators left the hall until it was almost half empty.

Demjanjuk listened motionlessly, but with seeming attention to all the proceedings. Earlier in the session Levin had asked that Demjanjuk's 15-month-old grandson be removed from the courtroom, since he found the baby's chortling disturbing.

The questioning of prosecution witness Helge Grabitz will be completed next Monday and may then be followed by the defence's cross-examination.

Share offer in JEC is big hit

Post Economic Staff
Investors sent in a flood of buy orders on Wednesday for the offering of shares and options in the state-owned Jerusalem Economic Corp. (JEC), bidding up the price per share to a level far higher than the minimum set by the company.

Nearly 8,200 orders, totalling NIS 78 million were placed for units in JEC, enabling the company to set the lowest acceptable price per share at NIS 59. That was some 78.8 per cent more than the minimum price it had demanded, of NIS 33 a share.

The issue, which did better than the most optimistic forecasts, raised some NIS 13m. for the JEC, more than twice the NIS 6.4m. it would have raised if the units had been sold at their minimum price.

The JEC offering, the first of what is widely expected to be a large-scale sell-off of stakes in government-owned enterprises, was conducted in a novel manner. Investors were invited to place bids for units, comprising 10 shares and 10 options to buy shares at a later date, at prices starting at NIS 33.

As the offering was oversubscribed by over 10 times the available shares, only those who put in bids of NIS 50 or above were put in to actually receive a full order.

The success of Wednesday's offering means that a second round of bidding, scheduled to have begun on Sunday, won't be necessary.

Thus the money raised will not go to the government but towards funding the JEC's activities, namely the construction of factory buildings and industrial infrastructure in the Jerusalem area.

Ya'acobi meets UK investors

By DAVID HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi yesterday held meetings with top bankers and City officials here to examine the possibility of raising funds in Britain for Israel's nascent privatization programme.

Ya'acobi met earlier this week with the two British officials — John Moore and Norman Lamont — who have supervised the massive-scale British privatization, and invited them, and other British experts, to give a seminar in Israel on the most efficient means of privatizing government-owned assets.

Ya'acobi, at a press conference with Israeli journalists, stressed that Israel was not planning to sell off its basic infrastructure, but added that there was a government consensus on the logic of privatizing concerns such as Paz Oil Co., Elta Electronic Industries Ltd. and the Jerusalem Economic Corp., whose initial share offering was completed yesterday (see story this page). Many state enterprises could perform as well under private management.

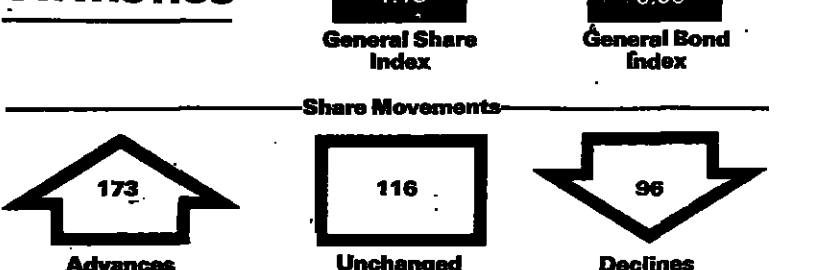
Ya'acobi, who is spending six days here, has also met with the Economic Task Force of top British businessmen, to discuss ways of boosting British investment in Israel and Israeli exports to Britain.

The economics minister told the task force that Israel's exports need to rise by an average of 9 per cent annually if Israel was to achieve economic independence.

He singled out Marks and Spencer as one company that had consistently purchased large quantities of Israeli exports. He urged other companies to follow suit.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS



Stock Indices

General Share Index	126.55 (+1.13)
General Bond Index	109.89 (+0.06)
Industrial	126.04 (+2.51%)
Non-Industrial	148.60 (+1.83%)
Arrangement Banks	107.96 (+0.01%)
Mortgage Banks	148.03 (+0.44%)
Financial Inst.	116.75 (+0.88%)
Insurance	126.00 (+1.79%)
Commerce & Services	154.77 (+2.84%)
Real Estate & Agric.	150.12 (+2.72%)
Industrials	157.13 (+2.71%)
Food & Tobacco	158.15 (+1.83%)
Textiles	158.74 (+3.73%)
Metals	159.84 (+3.25%)
Electronics	158.50 (+1.08%)
Chemicals	153.83 (+3.81%)
Industrial Invest.	167.78 (+2.39%)

Investment Cos.	172.12 (+2.97%)
Oil Exploration	160.70 (+5.54%)
Index-linked Bonds	110.05 (+0.08%)
Fully linked	111.29 (+0.03%)
Partially linked	108.10 (+0.16%)
Foreign Currency	106.58 (+0.05%)
FC denominated	110.88, UC
FC linked	107.58 (+0.07%)
Short-term 0-2 yrs	107.70 (+0.16%)
Short-medium 2-5 yrs	109.19 (+0.01%)
Medium-long 5-7 yrs	111.88 (+0.08%)
Long-term 7+ yrs	112.92 (+0.04%)
Turnovers:	
Total Shares	NIS 26,723,500
Non-arrangement	NIS 23,541,400

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%
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Commercial Banks	(not part of "arrangement")		
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Maritime	2180	1849	-0.9
General non-arr.	27800	250	
First Int'l	5530	5709	+2.3
FIBI	7120	3588	+2.8

Commercial Banks	(part of "arrangement")		
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IDB	91280	471	+0.2
UDB	67570	135	+0.0
Discount	115800	223	-0.5
Mitral	37360	533	-0.3
Hapoalim R.	81780	1150	-
General A.	186900	5	-
Leumi 0.1	38200	3062	-0.2
Fin. Trade	52900	-	-

Mortgage Banks			
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Leumi Mort. R.	9880	261	+2.1
Dev. Mort.	3900	1250	+3.4
Mishkan R.	3619	988	-
Tefahot R.	-	-	-
Mezavir	8750	417	-0.8

Financial Institutions			
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Agric C.	no trading		
Ind. Dev. DD	no trading		
Clal Leasing 0.1	30100	148	+3.8

Insurance			
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Ararat 0.1 R.	1732	135	-1.0
Hasaneh R.	439	5623	+4.5
Phoenix 0.1	817	4639	+5.1
Hemshinar	8100	378	+3.4
Menorah 1	2200	135	-
Sahar 1	8200	901	+4.5
Zion Hold. 1	12400	6	-1.6

Trade & Services			
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Meir Ezer	1328	3315	-0.8
Supersol 2	13750	1237	+5.0
Delek R.	8525	3836	+2.1
Lighthouse	28000	124	-
Old Storage	1480	525	+0.7
Ben Hotels	1380	725	+1.6
Yarden Hotel	2580	306	+0.4
Hilon 1	no trading		
Team 1	1337	5275	-

Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
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Azorim	1319	22226	+3.0
Eilon	487	4829	+1.5
Africa Isr. 0.1	60078	607	+2.0
Dankner	7850	568	+2.0
Prop. & Bldg.	3735	2233	-
Baywide 0.1	5560	2602	+7.8
ILDC R.	97000	570	+4.3
Ressco R.	5880	233	+7.5
Mehadrin	6861	662	+2.7
Hederaim	1870	1723	-0.5

Industrials			
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Dubok b	5600	1885	+1.9
Pr-Ze 1	no trading		
Sunfrost	15800	365	-
Elite	28850	38	-
Adgar	875	5944	+4.8
Argaman R.	18100	185	-
Delta G 1	8700	2782	+7.5
Maquette 1	4700	400	-
Engle 1	683	8878	+2.0
Polgar	5250	1645	+5.7
Schoeller R.	19552	280	+2.4
Rogovin	2380	845	-
Urdan 0.1 R.	11850	1186	+7.4
Is. Can Co. 1	4930	2087	+2.9
Zion Cables	3180	2655	+8.5
Packer Steel	24000	128	+0.8
Elbit	617500	39	-
Elron	497500	22	-0.2

Arrangement Bonds	NIS 3,182,100
Treasury Bills	NIS 12,187,400

Share Movements		
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Advances	221	(173)
of which 5%+	56	(28)
Declines	60	(96)
of which 5%+	9	(16)
Trading Halt	30	(36)

Bond Market Trends		
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Index-linked:	3% fully linked	Stable/mixed to 1%
4.25% fully linked	Stable/mixed to 1%	
80% linked	Stable/slightly mixed	
Double linked:	Stable	
Admon	Stable	
Rimon	Falls to 1%	
Gilboa	Rises to 1%	
FC denominated	Generally stable	
T-bills	(annual yield)	26.15-31%

Arrangement Yields:		
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IDB ord.	No trading	
UDB 0.1	No trading	
Discount A.	No trading	
Mitral R.	No trading	
Hapoalim R.	No trading	
General A.	No trading	
Leumi Stock	No trading	
Fin. Trade 1	No trading	

Investment Companies		
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IDB Dev. R.	9480	4441	+5.3
Elron	6300	2350	+5.8
Art 1	455	1040	-
Gahelet	1260	1406	+7.1
Israel Corp. 1	22850	1906	+2.2
Wolfson 1 R.	139000	-	-
Hapoalim Inv.	11313	1010	+1.0
Discount Invest.	6125	13546	+5.2
Mizrahi Invest.	38519	125	+3.0
Clal 10	1822	32954	+1.8
Landeco 0.1	3210	790	+3.5
Parma 0.1	12599	76	-

Oil Exploration		
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Paz Oil Expl.	35200	251	-
J.O.E.L.	6915	2481	-6.1

Abbreviations:		
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s.o. buyers only	b. buyers only	b. bearers
s.o. sellers only	b. sellers only	b. registered

Israel Money Markets

Shetel Deposits (annual rates)

Bank Deposit		7 days	14 days	30 days
Bank Leumi	500-999	10.00	11.00	12.00
Bank Leumi (Mar. 26)	1,000-9,999	22.50	23.00	23.50
	10,000-49,999	25.00	24.00	22.50
	50,000+	25.50	24.50	22.00
Hapoalim	Up to 999	11.00	12.00	13.00
	1,000-9,999	21.00	21.00	21.50
	10,000-49,999	22.50	23.50	23.50
	50,000+	24.00	24.00	23.50
Discount (Mar. 28)	40-999	10.00	12.00	15.00
	10,000-10,000	20.00	20.00	20.50
	10,001-50,000	22.50	22.00	22.50
	50,001-99,999	22.50	22.00	22.00
First Ind (Mar. 18)	50-999	17.00	15.10	15.50
	1,000-4,999	22.00	21.50	20.50
	5,000-9,999	23.00	22.50	22.00
	10,000-49,999	24.00	23.50	22.50
	50,000+	24.00	24.00	22.50

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Herut's predicament

A POLITICAL movement bred in the intimacy of a "fighting family" and long inured to blind obedience to the command of the one charismatic chief who led it from the underground through a political wilderness and to governmental power, is liable to run into difficulties when trying to remould itself in the image of a democratic party.

On Sunday the Herut national convention will be meeting to conclude, nicely and snappily in one single day, the session that started leisurely last March and broke up in a riotous free-for-all. To prevent a recurrence of that shameful melee, party — or rather party camp — leaders have hit on the not-so-democratic device of a prearranged "package deal" that would render any, or almost any, contention for the top party posts unnecessary and, indeed, impossible. Appointments are to be approved without any speeches being made at the convention.

The best laid plans of mice and men being subject to the rule of chance, the prearranged deal may yet come unstuck. For the moment, only the choice of Premier Yitzhak Shamir as chairman of the movement — a post left vacant by Menachem Begin when he retired from politics three and a half years ago — is entirely assured. The division of the rest of the spoils among the power-hungry bigwigs, while already agreed upon, is nevertheless still open to challenge from the floor.

One major reason, or excuse, for such a challenge is the fact that the bigwigs are all, without exception, cabinet ministers. They cannot, so it is argued in some quarters, be expected to carry out the burdensome duties of chairman of the central committee (earmarked for Mr. Shamir's rival Mr. Sharon) or chairman of the secretariat (allocated to Mr. Shamir's ally Moshe Arens), while properly attending to their governmental business. The bigwigs for their part appear satisfied that so long as they stay united they can beat down any opposition from the disorganized mass of non-camp followers.

How long they can stand united before they start walking and trampling over one another, is another question pertinent to the "package deal."

The most innovative feature of the deal is the new post of deputy chairman of the movement which David Levy, the chief cause of last year's pandemonium, contrived to obtain for himself. Although strictly ceremonial, Mr. Levy seems to believe that it will mark its holder out as "No. 2" in Herut — and thus the rightful successor to Mr. Shamir on the Likud list in the next election.

This is not exactly how Mr. Shamir, or for that matter Mr. Sharon or Mr. Arens, views it. But then Mr. Levy is very much his own man.

The former Beit She'an construction worker has on more than one occasion shown a striking independence of mind. He was the only cabinet minister to sound the tocsin in 1982 about what might happen in Sabra and Shatila if the Phalangists were let into the camps. And more recently he has sharply rebuked party colleagues for opposing Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin's decision to return Arab-owned land in Area 9 in Galilee to its owners.

But as though to compensate for these and other heresies, Mr. Levy has been going out of his way to prove that his heart still belongs to Greater Eretz Yisrael. Hence his shrilly ostentatious laying of the cornerstone for the new town of Betar, south of Jerusalem and over the Green Line, this week.

Such demagoguery may be Mr. Levy's defence, but it is also his burden. And the shrilly frenzied manner in which he has been scornfully inviting party rivals to dare run against him — him, the rightful bearer of the Begin mantle — has raised the gravest doubts about Mr. Levy's fitness to lead his party. And certainly the nation.

When the front row of Herut's present leadership is scanned, however, the boy from Beit She'an does not cut too sorry a figure after all. Set against the background of intellectual vapidity and brazen aggressiveness that mostly rule the roost in his party, he has little to be ashamed of. Perhaps Herut — its vaunted claims to the contrary notwithstanding — is simply not ready for democracy. But the country cannot wait.

Travesty of an inquiry

OH WHAT A tangled web we weave when first we practise to deceive!

The government — with only Moshe Shahal dissenting — has promised the three reluctant key witnesses in the Pollard affair that their testimonies will not be turned over to the U.S. authorities. This should immunize them against self-incrimination in American courts. The promise is most probably worthless legally. But it goes well with Premier Shamir's "explanation" that Jerusalem never undertook to tell Washington the whole truth about the Pollard affair. Washington's reply to Mr. Shamir's notion of "limited cooperation" in the investigation of those responsible for handling Pollard will not be late in coming.

Just too bad the Americans already know about Aviem Sella. Otherwise that little detail, too, could still have been kept secret from them.

The travesty of an investigation called the Rotenstreich-Tsur committee may now go on with its work. In the absence of a judicial commission of inquiry, however, it is to the Knesset sub-committee on intelligence that the people of this country must now look for proof that "anti-glasnost" is not Israel's official policy, and that, in a matter like Pollard, those who do not know are entitled to know.

SETBACK

(Continued from Page One)
did not require any new legislation, would have allowed both countries to reduce their annual repayments to the U.S. over the next 20 to 30 years while accepting a lump-sum "balloon" repayment at the end of the overall period.

Neither Egypt nor Israel had yet actually accepted the administration's two separate options for such debt relief, but senior officials from both countries said the options still

represented a solid foundation from which they could bargain for yet more relief.

Israel, in fact, was quietly letting Egyptian leaders take the lead in pressing Washington for better terms.

So far, the administration's proposed \$3b. economic and military aid package for Israel appears relatively safe. Obey's amendment postponing any debt relief does not affect that overall aid package.

The retreat from politics

Allan E. Shapiro

ISRAEL IS in the throes of a retreat from politics. Failure on the part of the government and the individual ministers involved to accept and exercise responsibility has led to a crisis of public confidence, with regard not only to the government but to the political process itself. The inevitable consequence has been a search for solutions in the apolitical realm.

The judicial commission of inquiry is one such apolitical solution. Indeed, it was designed to meet the demands of a crisis of public confidence. In the original British proposal, on which Israel's investigatory commission law was based, a crisis of public confidence was a condition for the appointment of such a body.

As the institution has developed in Israel, however, it is a substitute for effective democratic government, not a means of strengthening it. It is no cure for the failure of the ordinary political processes to function properly. Getting hooked on what is essentially a palliative carries with it a failure to deal with the causes of the malady.

Sometimes, the symptoms themselves can be so dangerous that they must be treated independently. This may be true with regard to the Pollard affair. However, getting to the bottom of the present mess should not be confused with dealing with the factors that have caused one mess after another and can be summed up as a failure of responsible government.

Governmental opposition to the appointment of a commission of inquiry is supposedly based on considerations of secrecy. Actually, the statutory commissions, such as the Agranat Commission on the Yom Kippur War and the Kahane Commission on the Sabra and Shatila massacres, have a very good record with

regard to keeping security matters secret.

A MAJOR difference between the statutory commission and the examining board that the government has appointed is that the former has the right (although not the duty) to make recommendations. Both bodies transmit conclusions to the government, but only a judicial commission has the right to go beyond its findings and translate them into concrete recommendations.

The Kahane Commission, for example, recommended that the then defence minister, Ariel Sharon, resign and that if he did not do so, the prime minister exercise his statutory right to discharge him. According to the then attorney-general, Prof. Yitzhak Zamir, the recommendation was binding on the government, unless it had strong and compelling reasons for non-compliance.

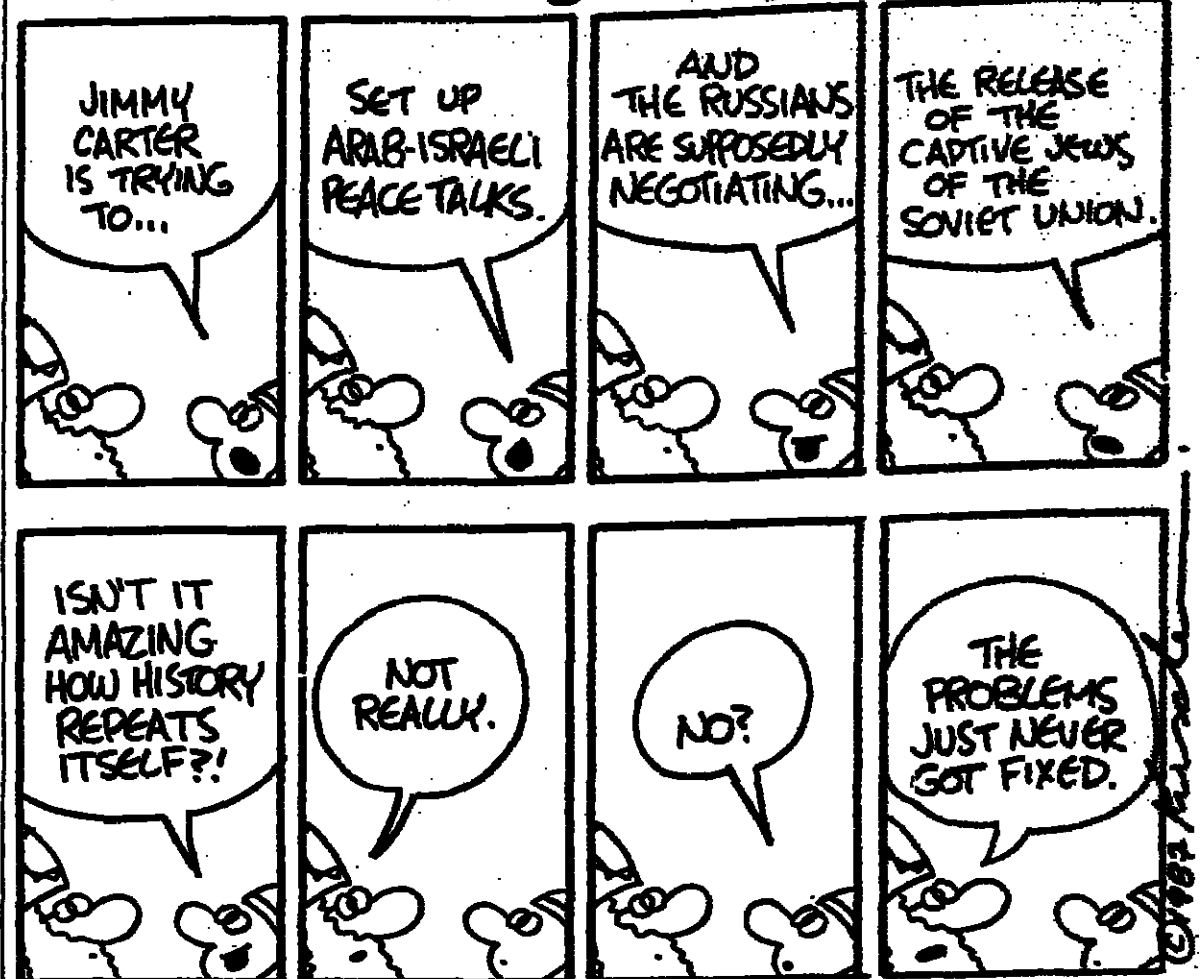
The Rotenstreich committee, on the other hand, has no authority to make recommendations of any kind, let alone the dismissal of a minister found personally responsible.

Ministerial statements that the findings of the Rotenstreich committee will be honoured are deceptive. Those who make them know that the committee can present the government with its conclusions (*maskenot*) but has no authority to make recommendations (*hamlatot*).

The original bill on investigatory commissions introduced for Knesset consideration did not provide authority to make recommendations. This was changed, in the course of its passage into law, largely at the insistence of attorney-general Gideon Hausner, despite the objection of the minister of justice, Haim Zadok.

The authority to make recommendations, which the legal opinion

The Friday Dry Bones



of Professor Zamir has since converted into binding directives, has made the statutory commission an *ad hoc* substitute for government. No wonder the government looks askance at recourse to such a body. In Israel, governments rarely resign. They never commit suicide.

THE PUBLICITY given to the question of compelling witnesses to testify and possibly incriminate themselves has served to divert attention from the main problem. Another side-issue is the conflict of interests problem of MK David Liba'i, who represents three of the government employees involved in the Pollard affair. With all due respect, Professor Liba'i has given an example of responsible conduct not very different from that of the government.

Liba'i has stated that he became aware of a possible conflict between his duty to his clients and his position as an MK when the Eban committee decided on an investigation into the affair. At that point, he tried to be relieved of his responsibility to represent his clients. However, they refused. Professional ethics required that he continue to serve them.

There is a simple way to resolve the conflict of interests, which Professor Liba'i apparently recognizes. He cannot cease to represent his clients without their consent. However, he is certainly free to resign from the Knesset.

But in Israel, apparently, resignation is not an option that occurs to politicians, whether they are government ministers or Knesset members.

Resignation is the ultimate expression of responsibility. Personal responsibility is rarely exercised. Constitutional responsibility simply does not exist.

Nor will a statutory commission of inquiry, if one is finally appointed, restore the constitutional concept of responsible government to the land of the living. Ministerial responsibility is simply beyond the mandate of any investigatory body.

The responsibility of a minister for whatever is done within his area of authority, whether or not he was aware of it, depends on the existence of responsible government. No judicial investigation can ordain it. It can only be achieved through change in the political process, not by retreat from that process itself.

The writer is a political scientist.

READERS' LETTERS

HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS SUPPORT GROUP

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The Demjanjuk trial opens wounds that many among your readers may have believed were healed by time.

While the majority of Holocaust survivors have learned to cope with the past, a minority still suffer — even into the second generation. A recent study of 275 survivors has brought to light disturbing facts about the mental state of many of them.

These people need a listening ear and a shoulder to rest upon in days of crisis. The time has come to establish an adequate service of specially-trained social workers and psychologists, preferably with the cultural background and language skills of those needing help.

A group of dedicated volunteers has therefore decided to establish an Israeli Centre For Psycho-social Support of Survivors of the Holocaust (Amcha), to counsel Israeli Holocaust survivors.

We appeal to volunteers and professionals to join our project, but most of all we ask the public, of all faiths, here and abroad, to support us and help fund our activities. Contributions and suggestions may be sent to: "Amcha" — Rehov Diskin, Villa 7, Level A, Kiryat Wolfson, Jerusalem 92473. (Tel. 663743.)

MANFRED KLAFTER
Chairman, Amcha.

Jerusalem.

YESHIVOT AND SOCIETY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Abraham Rabinovich's article ("The Army of the Lord," February 20) was balanced in some measure by Haim Shapiro's shorter piece on philanthropic funding of the yeshivot, but the title chosen for Shapiro's article ("The givers and the takers") likewise betrays hostile stance to the yeshivot.

Those who understand the true role of the yeshiva in Jewish life realize that the true "givers" are the yeshiva and kollel students themselves, who sacrifice the material indulgence of secular society for spiritual growth which has crucial spill-over benefits to society at large.

JOEL GUTTMAN

Rehovot.

NO LONGER A SMOKER

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I read with great interest the letter by Naomi Kalish (March 4) referring to Greer Fay Cashman's story about me, stating that the picture of me smoking sets a bad example for children.

I agree wholeheartedly with the astute reader. After realizing how detrimental smoking was to my health I gave up the habit two years ago. The photo in the article was taken some five years ago.

I strongly urge those of your readers still smoking to adopt a more healthy lifestyle and to try to live without cigarettes.

ALEX ANSKY

Jerusalem.

IN DEFENCE OF YESHIVOT AND ORTHODOXY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In his article "Anti-Judaic religious politicians" (Feb. 13), laced with loathing of yeshivot and all they stand for, Ya'acov Morris reveals the extent of his bigotry toward Haredi Jews through his own curious identification of what he considers "the most sensitive" of his grievances against them.

In what he incredibly calls "their bid to 'capture the Capital' through 'physical attack,'" he accuses them of a calculated plot "to overwhelm the 'secular' community numerically by childbirth."

I suppose this is in tandem with a Haredi world strategy being also pursued by Haredim in Williamsburg and Boro Park, Golders Green and Stamford Hill, who are plotting with this "physical attack" to capture New York State and the British Isles.

But when the very study of Torah in yeshivot is described as "mechanical memorizing of hallowed texts... dialectical acrobatics around the meaning of meanings," and those who pursue such study portrayed as "contributing less (than nothing) to (Israel's) spiritual, ethical and moral present or future," it is more than a particular segment of Jewry that is being attacked. It is one of the central practices of Judaism, as embodied in the timeless tradition of Torah learning, that is being held up for scorn and ridicule.

Rabbi YITZCHOK BRANDRISS
Director of Public Affairs
Agudat Israel of America

New York.

Ya'acov Morris replies:

One doesn't have to be "monasticized" in a yeshiva to study Torah. Rabbi Brandris no doubt chose to overlook my friendly and tolerant disposition toward moderate religious Zionists to whom I still look as a bridge to what are misnamed the "secularists." My "intolerance" is towards the intolerant — the authoritarians who claim exclusive patent rights to Judaism.

Sir, — My visceral reaction to Ya'acov Morris's article ("Anti-Judaic religious politicians") was one of compassion. To accuse Orthodox Jewry of being heirs as it were to the Sadducees and not of the Pharisees is certainly a very original and novel distortion of Jewish history. But of course, Mr. Morris does not only direct his acrimony to contemporary Orthodoxy. As far as he is concerned, all of the Tanaim and Amoraim who expressed their teachings in the Babylonian Talmud were also Sadducees and not Pharisees.

And of course their conception of Judaism was erroneous and terribly misguided. To him authentic Judaism is Prophetic Judaism, but Talmudic Judaism is in essence a forgery of what Judaism really is.

Building on this distorted hypothesis, the Orthodox Jew of today is looked upon as a Sadducee and as someone who not only does not represent true Judaism but who is

"Anti-Judaic," if not anti-Semitic. The writer continues his diatribe against yeshiva students, criticizing their methods of instruction, abhorring their having large families and finally accusing them of promulgating a "pagan desecration of Judaism."

In Providence, Rhode Island, where I was once a rabbi, a member of the Reform congregation once announced a particularly substantial contribution to our day school. When I asked him what motivated him, he replied that he did not think that the day school was necessary. "But," he added, "I may be wrong and you may be right, and you feel that we do need one, so I am supporting it."

Unlike this gentleman, Mr. Morris is permeated with an unbridled antipathy to yeshivot, to Talmud and to historical Judaism which was the lifeblood of the Jewish people for two millennia.

Rabbi MORDECHAI BERKOWITZ
Jerusalem.

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DAVID D. GERSON (67), Ivano-Fronkovsk city, Box 722, Ukraine 284014, USSR, would like to correspond in Hebrew or Russian.

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